THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV., No. 670. SHANGHAI, APRIL 1, 1880. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₮ AN.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and style of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD is authorised to collect all debts due to the late firm.

JOHN WILSON.
J. ALEX. HARVIE.
HENRY RELPH.

tf 52 Shanghai, 1st March, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into possession, under Registered Bill of Sale of the Stock-in-Trade, Effects and Assets of the late Firm of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. of this place, will from this date proceed to liquidate the OUTFITTING and FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

The SHIP-CHANDLERY and WINE, BEER and SPIRIT BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, under the style and name of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NINIAN CRAWFORD,
For self and Estate of the late T. A. LANE.

tf 53 Shanghai, 1st March, 1880.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice all receipts relating to the business of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily News* will be signed by me.

JANET PICKWOAD.

tf Shanghai, 16th March, 1880.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'

CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS,

THE SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE,

Prepared only by J. MOIR AND SONS, at their Factory in SEVILLE.

PURE JAMS and JELLIES.

TART FRUITS, in Bottles.

CELEBRATED SOUPS

(Prepared with Distilled Water, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.)

PURE PICKLES.

BACON, in Tins. HAMS, in Tins.

REAL SCOTCH SALMON, in Tins.

POTTED MEATS, &c.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS, 1878.

HEAD OFFICE:

148, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., England.

15ap 54 25th March, 1880.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rose, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24mr-83 56 25th March, 1880.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious, to the most delicate constitution of either sexs the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 9

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Ess. White Rose—Wood Violet—and Stephanotis. Gold Medal Eau de Cologne—Lavender Water.

Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima, Philadelphia, Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, *Old Bond-street, London.*

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

(1) alt. 26my 33 May 27th, 1879.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY MONOPOLE.

7jy-80 39 5th Aug., 1879.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS, STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED "BALDWIN—WILDEN," and "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" WH "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY ♛," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, & Close Annealed.

EXPORT AGENTS—BROOKER, DORE & Co., 2, *Rood Lane, London, E.C.*

9oc '80 47 10th October, 1879.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen through t the World.

11fe-81 50

COLT'S REVOLVERS

COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTION ·450 Cal. GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, takes the Boxer-Service Ammunition. It is the best Army Revolver now made.

COLT'S new Double-Action ·380 Cal. Revolvers for TRAVELLERS and HOUSE PROTECTION, are unequalled in finish and hard and accurate Shooting.

COLT'S FIVE-SHOT POCKET PISTOLS, cheap and good.

COLT'S DERINGER, for the Vest Pocket.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. PRICE LIST FREE.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

7jy-80 38 8th July, 1879.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., and J. LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai.

26my-80 35 May 27th, 1879.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases :—Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From W. Vesalius, Pettigrew, M.D., formerly Lecturer at St. George's Hospital, London. —"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am perfectly satisfied with the results."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the only *remedy* of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION. — BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATION.—The public are further cautioned; a forgery of the government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

CAUTION. — Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 10, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

24se 57 March 25th, 1880.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and Thoroughly recruits and re-establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by All Chemists Throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d., or in Family Cases containing One Dozen 10s. 6d., Cases at £5.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE PIRATED!! ☞ *Caution.*—Beware of a Worthless Imitation bearing a similar name. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person selling a Fraudulent Imitation of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne, from this date.

Wholesale Agents for Shanghai—Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co. Hongkong and Singapore—Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

42 August 26th, 1879.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV., NO. 670. SHANGHAI, APRIL 1, 1880. PRICE, TLS. 12 ⅌ AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.

LEADING ARTICLE—
The Conservation of the Hwangpoo..... 277

SUMMARY OF NEWS 278

EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from *Daily News*):
The Political Situation at Peking 281
The Past and Future of Shanghai 281
Mr. Cowen on Foreign Policy 282
Review—
Some English Periodicals 282

OUTPORTS, &c.—
Newchwang 284
Ningpo 284
Amoy 284
Macao 284
Nagasaki 284
Hiogo 284
Yokohama 285

PEKING GAZETTES 285

PUBLIC MEETINGS—
The Municipal Council 289
The Shanghai Rowing Club 289
The Shanghai Gas Company 289

CORRESPONDENCE—
The Shanghai Cricket Club 291
The Municipal Police 291

MISCELLANEOUS—
The Conservation of the River Hwangpoo 292
Assault by *The Echo* on British Merchants 292
Educational Works for the Chinese..... 293

LAW REPORTS—
Police Court—
R. *v.* John Scott 294
Inquest—
Re Death of Geo. Enright..... 294

EXTRACTS—
Great Britain and France 295
A Japanese View of the Pending Crisis 295
The *Hankow* in Great Peril 296
General Grant and the Armies of Japan and China 296
Quick passages between Hongkong and Shanghai 296

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—
Tables of Tea, Silk and Cotton Exports 297
Market Report..... 298
Exchange Quotations 300
Share Quotations 300

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Feb. 13	Hankow, ...	Mar. 27
San Francisco, ..	„ 28	Yokohama, ...	„ 24
Hongkong, ...	Mar. 19	Nagasaki, ...	„ 30
Tientsin, ...	„ 13	Foochow, ...	„ 28

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ... Jan. 7 } Received 11th Feb.
Shanghai, ... „ 2 }

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 27th March, 1880, Mrs. GEORGE J. YEO, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Woodbine Villa, Hongkew, on the 31st March, ANNIE, the dearly beloved wife of William Hewett, aged 35 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade Max.	Thermometer in shade Min.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind Force.	Wind Direction	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
Mar	° ′	°	°	°	°	°			
26	29.98	54.0	62.0	40.0	54.0	51.0	4	South	..
27	29.82	53.0	71.5	47.5	52.0	49.0	3	S.W.	..
28	29 98	51.0	76.0	46.5	50.0	48.2	4	E.S.E.	..
29	29.94	51.0	63.5	49.0	50.0	48.0	6	N.E.	..
30	29.90	48.0	57.0	42.0	47.0	45.0	4	South	..
31	30.10	52.0	71.0	45.0	51.0	45.0	4	N.N.E.	..
Apr 1	30.17	48.0	60.0	41.0	46.5	42.0	3	N.E.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Djemnah*, for Marseilles (additional)—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Hughes.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, for Tientsin—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. King, and four French Missionaries.

Per str. *Meath*, for Yokohama—Mr. Frank Reid.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Swain, infant and amah, Mr. Ehlers. For Hiogo—Three Sisters of Charity, Messrs. E. Ruegg and Tuck Sing. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Kendig, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Captain Pifford, Messrs. A. Walsh, Wm. School and Master Latham. For Liverpool—Messrs. Morris, Stokes, and Wm. Kennedy.

Per str. *Hankow*, for Hankow—Messrs. R. H. Letchford and W. Creek. For Chinkiang—Mr. Haas.

Per str. *Lee-yuen*, for Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sayle and Mr. Eckhold. For Chefoo—Mr. E. Molloy.

Per str. *Gleneagles*, for Yokohama—Messrs. Ashton, Heemskirk, Captain Badenoch, and Mr. Charles Thompson.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. Pallister, Mrs. Kishida and child, Sir Reginald P. Beauchamp, Dr. W. A. Henderson, Dr. D. W. Osgood, Messrs. de Passel, Deydren, Guiseppe, Voggi and Emilio Silvester.

Per str. *Meath*, from Hongkong—Mr. Reid.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Mr. Stebbing.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mr. Wennmohs. From Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. Sayle, and Mr. Malloy. From Chinkiang—Mr. Menzies.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin—Mr. Baux.

Per str. *Hae-ting*, from Tientsin—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Allcot.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Chefoo—Mr. Clarke.

Per str. *Han-kwang*, from Tientsin—Mr., Mrs. and Miss O. N. Denny.

Per str. *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. McEwen.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Mr. Bourne.

Per str. *Yungning*, from Wênchow—Mr. S. Campbell.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin—Miss Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Mr. Toss.

Per str. *Yung-ching*, from Newchwang—Mr. W. Muller.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Allum and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dermer and child, Mr. Menshausen.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Miss L. Bernard, Messrs. Jamater, Cohen, Dreicichmann and Grayson.

Per str. *Hae-san*, from Foochow—Mr. Delano (U.S. Consul at Foochow), Messrs. George B. Glover and John Forster.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Gwalior*, for Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hannen and Misses Hannen. For Hongkong—Colonel J. G. Fair, Messrs. J. G. Fair, jr., Irving M. Scott, R. V. Dey, and J. B. Dalla Costa.

Advertisement.

Just published. 400 pp. demy 4to. roan. Price, £5 5s. 0d.
THE STANDARD TELEGRAM CODE of 100,000 Words.
Just published. 750 pp. demy 4to. roan. Price, £2 10s.
THIRD Edition of THE TELEGRAM CODE, for use by Merchants, Shippers, &c.
These Books are compiled in strict accordance with the Rules of the late Telegraphic Convention, held in London, and will be found invaluable to Merchants, Shippers, &c.

G. AGER, LL.D., 50, Wellington Road, Stoke Newington, London.
55 25th March, 1880.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—*all payable in advance.* Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael;* each additional line *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by GEORGE STREET,
30, Cornhill,
LONDON *(E.C.)*

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

THE meeting of the mercantile community of Shanghai to be held on the 2nd of April for the purpose of considering what means they themselves are prepared to take towards the conservation and improvement of the entrance to the port, is probably the most important which has been held since the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Ratepayers were first formed into a body corporate with powers to tax themselves for the preservation of the good order of the Settlements. On the whole the municipality of Shanghai has wisely confined itself to those functions for the discharge of which it was originally founded, and the result is to be seen in the well-ordered foreign Settlements which, under the powers of self-control, have established themselves and still continue to grow on the bank of the Hwangpoo. It was therefore not impossibly a wise reservation which induced Sir Thomas Wade, as a condition to his lending countenance to the scheme of a conservancy, to stipulate that all receipts should be applied to the one object, that of improving and keeping open the approaches. The Municipal Councils do year after year spend considerable sums on jetties and landing stages, but towards conservation proper they have neither the means nor the powers to apply any Municipal funds. The attempt to in any manner confuse the two organisations would probably be found in practice to seriously impede both, while it certainly is more consonant with public interests that councils and responsibilities should not be divided. The Council has been at considerable pains to enter into the question of finances, and while the amount which they propose to levy is an inconsiderable tax on the trade of the place, there is little doubt that the advantages likely to be conferred will amply repay the disabilities. According to a computation founded on the Customs returns of the last six years the total average annual value of the foreign trade of the port amounts to 113 million taels Hai-kwan sycee. Of this large amount 66½ millions are foreign, while 46½ millions are mixed native and foreign. Of the first amount a little more than four millions are contributed by Chinese agencies abroad, so that the entirely foreign trade of Shanghai is assumed at Taels 62,000,000, and the mixed native and foreign at Taels 51,000,000, or in the proportion of 55% and 45 % respectively. The proposed levy on this trade of one-tenth of one per cent. would result in an annual income of about Tls. 113,000 Hai-kwan sycee, from which a small sum would probably have to be deducted for duty free goods on which we believe it is not proposed to levy rates, as the machinery for doing so does not seem to be available. This is the outline of the scheme, which, however, has to be thrown into shape before it can be considered as in a fit state to be submitted for final approval. No one can pretend that the revenue proposed to be raised is excessive, or that it will afford any means for undue extravagance. On the other hand, the evidence of estimates prepared from time to time seem to show that with this sum in hand a local body of commissioners would be able to make a good show in a comparatively short time. The laws ruling streams in alluvial plains seem to be fairly settled, and a good deal of local experience of a useful nature has likewise been gained. There is, perhaps fortunately, no opening left for heroic schemes, and a local board is certainly the best adapted to apply economically the by no means excessive revenue likely to arise. We say fortunately, because it has been assumed that a body entrusted with the control of the approaches would in the first instance prepare some elaborate plan, after expending large sums on which it would suddenly discover that its labours were worse than useless. No such temptation will offer itself in the case of the Hwangpoo. A few years', or perhaps a few months' trial, will show what measures will be most effective in lessening the inconveniences proceeding from the present Bar, and once the first step in the problem is established the most useful method of further improving the waterway will naturally suggest itself. To a certain extent the first measures will be tentative, but there need be little danger that any concerted measures will involve an expenditure which will be found to hamper the future proceedings of the conservancy body. We presume that the first meeting will confine itself to general questions and that the elaboration of details will be confided to the more practical efforts of a Committee. Such has been the usual course in public proceedings in Shanghai, and it has also been the practice to hamper such a Committee in the first instance with as few stipulations as possible. The time for discussion of details comes after the general acceptance of a need, and we believe there are few connected with Shanghai who have not at various times had to complain of inconvenience more or less grave from the present condition of the approaches. The very uncertainty of the river action, and the varying nature of the Bar in itself, is a sufficient evil to call for consideration, but there are few experts who will deny that though at times the growth of the Bar has assumed specially alarming proportions, on the whole there has been a steady decrease of the depth and area of the water-way.

Summary of News.

We have had no European mails during the week.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the P. & O. str. *Gwalior*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Viâ Suez.)

Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 24th March.

The Chinese Government has ordered twenty millions cartridges in the United States.

Colonel Synge, who was captured by Brigands at Salonica, has been released.

The *Times* expects that there will be an equal balance of parties in the next Parliament.

Mr. Angell has been nominated United States Minister to China.

Two United States Commissioners have been appointed to negotiate a new Treaty with China.

27th March.

A Russian Army Corps of observation will be placed on the frontier in the vicinity of Kuldja.

28th March.

Lord Hartington in a speech said that the Liberal party would not stake British interests on the maintenance of Turkish integrity and independence, but would endeavour to establish a European concert to coerce Turkey.

Prince Leopold intends shortly to visit Canada and the United States.

It is notified that C. F. R. Allen, Esq., H.M.'s Vice-Consul, will officiate as H.M.'s Consul at Shanghai from to-day.

Mr. O. N. Denny, the newly-appointed United States Consul-General at Shanghai, with Mrs. and Miss Denny, arrived on Saturday from Tientsin, by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hankwang*.

The Chinese language is to be added to the routine of studies at the Military School of Tokio, and it will become obligatory for the students to study it.

We learn from the Japanese papers that Mr. Shinagawa, Consul-General at Shanghai, has notified the Osaka Fucho that the Japanese merchants at this port intend opening an exhibition of Japanese goods, to which the Osaka people are requested to send samples.

We hear that Dr. Kreyer has recently received the appointment of Secretary-Interpreter to the Chinese Legation at Berlin, and that he will leave Shanghai to fill his new position by the next French mail steamer.

The *Weekly Register* says that it is not improbable that His Excellency John Pope Hennessy will succeed Mr. Weld as Governor of Tasmania. It is also said that Mr. Hennessy's promotion will be accompanied by knighthood.

The Philharmonic Society gave their third concert of the season at the Masonic Hall last night before a tolerably large audience, though there were many vacant seats. The programme was of a high

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

order, and the success attained, from a musical point of view, must have exceeded the expectations of the most critical, for a better rendition of classical music has seldom been given in the Settlement.

A correspondent writing from Peking says:—The other day His Imperial Highness Prince Kung asked Dr. Martin of the University to tell him what punishment was inflicted in Western countries upon Ambassadors who had exceeded their instructions, with a view to the case of Ch'ung How. The Doctor referred to his law-books (he is an LL.D.) and replied that the heaviest punishment that could be visited upon Ch'ung How in accordance with Western practices would be the deprivation of his rank.

It is said the unsettled state of affairs in Peking is militating against trade in the North, and that natives in Tientsin are providing against eventualities by purchasing firearms and ammunition from persons on board steamers whenever the vigilance of the Custom House officers could be evaded. A letter received from a correspondent at Tientsin, writing on the 27th March, says:—"Everything is very dull here at present, the only demand being for iron safes by the natives. War with some of the barbarian Powers, or a civil war, is feared by them, and instead of buying piece goods, etc., etc., they prefer to buy safes to keep their money in."

Honour to whom honour is due. It is only right to mention that the Taotai has fulfilled his promise about the Woosung Road, and that the bridges have been placed in substantial repair and apparently some trouble taken with the surface of the road. Wheeled vehicles can now again traverse the road, which is a convenience to the Chinese if not also to the foreign residents in the Settlements. Now that the Taotai has done so much might not the Municipal Council ask permission to make the side slopes passable. It would be a boon both to pedestrians and horsemen to have a means of varying the monotony of the road to Siccawei, and little needs to be done beyond removing the large ballast stones which have rolled over, and filling a few holes here and there.

We hear that the two officials connected with the Chinese Embassy in London, who were reported to have been arrested on the *Gwalior*, when she arrived at Woosung, did not come any further than Hongkong. Two mandarins, a detective and sergeant of the Municipal Police Force, and several runners from the city, went down to Woosung in the Customs cruiser *Kwashing* to effect their arrest but were disappointed. They took possession of a box and some other baggage the two delinquents had left behind, and it is said that measures have been taken with reference to their relatives, which are likely to result in the surrender of the offenders to the Chinese authorities.

At the Missionary Conference held at Shanghai in May 1877, a Committee was appointed to prepare a series of school and text books for use in Chinese schools of all grades, and the plan included charts of Natural History, Geology, Botany, &c., such as are used in Europe and America for illustrating these and kindred subjects. Many of the foreign residents subscribed to the fund in aid of this project, and they may be interested to know that a number of these charts have arrived and are on view at the Presbyterian Mission Press in the Peking Road, which will be the depôt for the sale of all the publications issued under the auspices of the Committee, and where subscriptions will be received for the charts which may be had either singly or in sets. The name of the publishers W. & A. K. Johnston of Edinburgh will be a sufficient guarantee for accuracy and artistic excellence.

We hear on good authority that on the 22nd ult. the private residence of a British merchant at Chinkiang was rudely entered in broad daylight by a gang of excited natives, acting under the inspiration, as we are informed, of one of the native guilds; and it is said that they threatened to take the merchant's life in case he refused "to accept their arbitrary and unreasonable demands." The assistance of the British Consul, it is reported, was obtained, and the speedy arrival of the police and several foreigners fortunately succeeded in preserving order. The lawless classes are, according to a letter lately received from a trustworthy source, incited by the anti-foreign element, and there is an apparent inability or indisposition of the native authorities to preserve order or quiet apprehension; and all this is said to arise from the influence brought to bear on the Taotai by one of the guilds, presumably the Swatow Guild, which foreigners have every reason to believe is still most powerful at Chinkiang.

It seems somewhat inconsistent with the reputation that Shanghai has earned for benevolence that no steps have been taken to raise a subscription towards the Irish Famine Relief Fund, and especially so when there are so many "warm-hearted" sons of the Emerald Isle in our midst. In the comparatively small community of Amoy $625 has been raised in response to a circular issued by Mr. Giles, H.M.'s Acting Consul there; $1,300 have been collected in Foochow; and from the Hongkong papers received yesterday we learn that the sums collected there amount to $32,000—a very handsome sum indeed, and to this amount it must not be forgotten that the Chinese have contributed liberally, one native firm subscribing $1,500, another $1,000, and others $50. Considering that the missionaries proved themselves so efficient as almoners in connection with the funds raised by foreigners for the relief of the famine-stricken in China but a short time ago, it would perhaps be worth their while, in the absence of other steps being taken, to see whether the Chinese here would not practically reciprocate the kindly feeling that was then exhibited by foreigners of all nationalities towards their distressed countrymen.

The Italian corvette *Vittor Pisani*, commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, arrived on Friday. All the Treaty Consuls, the Presidents of the two Municipal Councils, and other prominent residents, had arranged to welcome his Highness to Shanghai, but owing, we understand, to some misunderstanding in regard to the telegram from Woosung, and the consequent arrival of the *Vittor Pisani* earlier than was expected, they had to forego that pleasure. His Excellency Count Ferdinand de Luca, the Italian Minister, had the Customs cruiser *Kwashing* placed at his disposal. He boarded the *Vittor Pisani* below the Naval Yard, and explained to his Highness the mistake that had occurred in regard to the arrangements for his reception. When the Consul left the vessel a salute was fired. The *Vittor Pisani* left on Tuesday for a trip up the Yangtsze.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on the 10th February, says:—Professor Nordenskjold has presented to the King of Sweden a report on the discovery of the North-western Passage, entitled "Sur la Possibilité de la Navigation Commerciale dans la Mer Glaciale de Sibérie." The conclusions he arrives at are these:—It is perfectly practicable to establish regular navigation between the North Cape and the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei Rivers. A vast quantity of corn will thus admit of being exported from the Ob and Yenisei provinces, and agricultural machinery be cheaply sent to the very heart of Siberia. As regards regular navigation to the mouth of the Lena, its practicability may be considered extremely probable. To form a communication between the mouth of the Lena and Europe will be only possible by devoting two successive summers to the journey and return journey. The Russians look upon the discovery of these important facts as the beginning of a new agricultural and commercial era for Siberia.

In the early part of this month we published a short paragraph to the effect that the company formed some time ago for providing Russia with a volunteer fleet were about to start a regular line of steamers for the carriage of goods and passengers between the ports of Russia in Europe, China, Japan, and the Russian ports in the North Pacific. In reference to this proposal the *Standard's* special correspondent at St. Petersburg, under date of the 8th Feb., telegraphed as follows:—The Volunteer Fleet, having no opportunity of fulfilling its original purpose of destroying the commerce of England, is now to be employed in establishing that of Russia. The *Moscow* leaves Odessa for Vladivostock, Nagasaki, and Hankow at the end of next month, and is to be followed by the *Russia*, bound from Cronstadt to Vladivostock and Foochow. One of these ships will take M. Skalkoffsky, who is commissioned by the Finance Minister to gather information as to the possibility of developing Russian trade with China, Japan, and the United States.

On Saturday afternoon about twenty-five members of the Artillery Corps, with two guns and two waggons, went down to the Point for the purpose of having target practice. It was found, however, on arrival there about four o'clock that the boatman who had promised to supply the target had failed to place it in position. A steamer anchored some distance down the river and a lighter coming up interfered with the firing, and only six charges were fired—four of blank cartridge

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

and two of canister. Ample justice was subsequently done to a cold tiffin, after which thanks were given by acclamation to Captain Dallas and Lieutenant Reddie who had organised the outing and provided the tiffin, and to Corporal Lamond and Gunner Letchford who had provided the liquors. Between half-past five and six o'clock the artillerymen started on their return to the Settlement, the Municipal Compound being reached about half-past seven. The Corps had good grounds for complaint as to the ponies sent to draw the waggons. At the start the fractiousness of one caused considerable delay, and eventually it had to be taken out, while the intractability of the team of the other waggon gave no little trouble during the afternoon.

On Good Friday the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club had a most enjoyable pic-nic to Loong-wha. Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon a sufficient number of members assembled at the Lower Boat-house to make up two "eights," and four "fours," who were accompanied by a double-sculling boat and a wherry manned by "duffers," while bringing up the rear was a house-boat containing a few non-rowing men and many good things to be enjoyed after the party reached their destination. The start was made on the first of the flood, and with the best weather that the Shanghai climate can produce—a bright, congenial day, with the rays of the sun not too powerful to be unpleasant, the party rowed merrily along without let or hindrance until the Arsenal was passed. Then the enjoyment was varied by a minimum of peril. The wind was blowing straight down the Reach, knocking up a rather nasty "sea," and the eights took in more water than they desired. The party landed in the big creek, and after a general wringing of singlets, pants and stockings by the eights, they proceeded to what is known as the Mandarin's Grave, where an excellent collation was spread *al fresco* provided by Mr. Jansen of the Astor House. To say that it received ample justice is to convey but a vague idea of the enjoyment of the good things provided after the exertions of the row; and with appetites appeased there was a general stretching out on the grass, each one self-satisfied and at peace with all men under the soothing influence of a cigar, cheroot or pipe, to admire and discuss the coming beauties of spring already perceptible in green foliage and variegated blossom all around. Athletics were afterwards engaged in, racing, jumping, hopping, &c; and at five o'clock the party resumed their seats in the boats and rowed back to the Settlement in smooth water with the wind and tide both in their favour. They reached the Boat-house shortly after six o'clock. Everyone seemed throughly pleased with their outing, and doubtless such trips are calculated to increase the popularity of an already popular Club.

According to the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Gas Company held yesterday at the Club, the Company is now in a more satisfactory condition than it has ever been before. The profits for the year amounted to Tls. 35,120.93, as against Tls. 29,551.18 in the previous year; and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum had been paid. The coal carbonised had been purchased eighteen per cent. cheaper than last year, while the average yield of gas per ton had been seven per cent. greater. These facts would seem to warrant the impression that a reduction in the price of gas might be made, but owing to the small receipts obtained from the sale of residual products, such as coke and tar, and the high salaries paid for skilled management and labour, the directors fail to see how that desirable object can be attained unless the expenses can be distributed over a larger consumption. For a reduction in the price of gas, therefore, the public have to wait till there is a considerable extension of the Settlements. However, as the works of the Company are now more than equal to meet present requirements, and there is a return of ten per cent. on the capital, with a reserve fund of over Tls. 20,000 to meet unforeseen contingencies, together with a fixed deposit of Tls. 6,000 in the Bank, with a fair prospect, judging from the Chairman's remarks, of it being increased during the ensuing twelvemonths, we venture to think that under such circumstances a reduction in the price of gas would not be injurious to the interests of the Company, that is if the shareholders are satisfied with a ten per cent. dividend, the maximum amount, we believe, of Gas Company dividends in England. However this may be, an indulgent public like the community of Shanghai are loath to complain, especially when they are told by the Chairman of the Company that gas in Shanghai is as cheap, if not cheaper than in any other place in the East; but when they are seriously told in the engineer's report that the average illuminating power of the gas supplied is equal to nineteen sperm candles it would be interesting to know the means whereby this result was arrived at. In the absence of such information our experience of the illuminating power supplied causes us to receive the statement *cum grano salis*.

The Easter decorations at the Cathedral were, as usual, tasteful and elaborate. The reredos, as at Christmas, was ornamented with white banners emblazoned with scarlet monograms. Four large banners were suspended in the chancel. The altar rails and the choir stalls seemed to rise from beds of pansies, primulas and magnolias. The lectern has never been so profusely adorned at any previous festival as on the present occasion. The text "He is not here; he is risen" was emblazoned in primulas on moss at the entrance to the chancel. The pulpit was ornamented with a suitable inscription in gold letters on a white ground and picked out with flowers and greenery. The font presented an appearance somewhat different from that which it has worn on former Easters. Instead of a text around the bason it was covered with wheat. A beautiful cross floated in the water, and it was bordered with a wealth of fragrant flowers. The effect of the various decorations was good, and the thanks of the congregation are due to the ladies who carried out the work so tastefully. The services both morning and evening were choral. The anthem in the morning, which was sung during the offertory, was "Why seek ye the living among the dead," by Hopkins; that in the evening, "They have taken away my Lord," by Stainer. Dean Butcher preached in the morning from Psalm 57.9. "Awake up my glory; awake lute and harp; I myself will awake right early;" and in the evening from John 2.19 "Jesus answered and said into them, destroy this Temple and in three days I will raise it up." There were large congregations at each service.—The Church of Our Saviour, Hongkew, was well filled both morning and evening, but there were no decorations. In the morning a sermon appropriate to the day was preached by the Rev. R. Nelson, D.D., from I Cor. xv. 3-8. The most prominent features in the choral part of the service were the Anthem "Christ being risen from the Dead," Jackson's *Te Deum*, and the *Jubilate* by the same composer. These with the hymns were well rendered by the choir. In the afternoon there was a distribution of pretty East cards to the children of the Sunday School. —The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Tung-ka-doo, St. Joseph's Church, and the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, were elaborately decorated. High Mass was celebrated at each of these places of worship during the day, all the congregations being large especially that which assembled in the morning at St. Joseph's Church.

We understand that 108 members of the Volunteer Corps—36 of No. 1 Company, 54 of No. 2 Company, and 18 artillerymen —have completed the first period of their class firing, which is hardly, we should say, three-fourths of the members of the Corps.

A Good Templar Lodge was formed on the 9th ult. at the Mariners' Temperance Reading Room, Swatow, bearing the name of "The Star of China Lodge," and it will work under the Royal Naval District English Charter. The following office-bearers were duly installed for the ensuing term:—A. J. Hadley, W.C.T., A. Ramsey, W.V.T., A. Groundwater, P.W.C.T., and Jas. Stellingwerffs, W.S. The Lodge was opened by Thos. W. Harrocks, V.D. and P.L.D., and worked in the second and third degrees.

There was a large attendance at the Racecourse on Saturday morning when "The Trial Stakes" were run, for which eleven ponies started. After a capital race Mr. John Peel's *Scalded Cat* proved the winner, Mr. Balderston's *Wild Nick* was second, and Mr. John Peel's *Parched Pea* third. The distance was half-a-mile, weight 10 stone and over, and the time 60½ seconds.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s str. *Leeyuen*, which left this morning for Tientsin, Chefoo and Newchwang, takes 200 tons of shot and shell for the first-named port.

The three-masted schooner *Almatia*, from Foochow, which was ashore outside Woosung, has been got off by the united efforts of four tug-boats, and she arrived in Shanghai on the afternoon of Good Friday. We hear that she was water-logged and had sixty casks underneath her to keep her afloat.

For a variety of news from the Outports, Japan, &c., see other pages.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT PEKING.

WE should probably not be altogether justified in attributing the various rumours which have lately been current in the Settlements to any deep-seated feeling of uneasiness on the part of native merchants. There were probably other causes at work of a more simple nature, and the real secret of most of the stories prevalent within the last month might safely be said to be a desire to influence the import market so that piece-goods and opium might be purchaseable at lower rates than have prevailed. There seems indeed an idea amongst native merchants that the present range of prices cannot be maintained, and there is no doubt that in forming this opinion their judgment is more or less formed by the instability of foreign relations at Peking. Generally speaking, the ordinary Chinese merchant, though sufficiently patriotic to applaud any bold stroke of foreign policy, knows too well the weakness of the entire system to be eagerly desirous of war. If the Ministers at Peking could have their own way in the matter of the Kuldja difficulty, and if Russia could be humbled without any call on him for supplies, he would highly approve of the war party at Peking. He has had too much experience of that party to place much confidence in their probability of success, and as he fears that their possession of the principal offices in the Empire may lead them to commit the country in a purposeless war his satisfaction is by no means unmixed. It is seldom that the ordinary civilian in China cares to follow the course of events at Peking, and the fact that at the moment he is doing so, though his forecast may not be very intelligent, evinces that in the ordinary Chinese mind there is something more than common in the air. Still, as we have said, he places little confidence in the wisdom of those who would embroil the Empire in a war with Russia, and he estimates that the natural result will be a downfall for China, and a serious constriction of the comparatively small foreign trade now carried on. In forming this opinion he is but reasoning from the experience of former difficulties. It delights many people in Europe to picture the strength of China in a contest with a power like Russia. We are not disposed to deny that China has in itself the elements of considerable military strength. Compared indeed with Russia in Central Asia we would not like to commit ourselves to the assertion that China is one whit the weaker of the two. Granting this we do not all the more believe that the result can be anything but disastrous to China should she attempt to try conclusions with Russia. Curiously, the party in power in Peking, who are seeking to embroil China with Europeans Powers generally, are just the men in whose hands the war they are so anxious to create would be but a miserable fiasco. Too ignorant and too self-opinionated to take advice they would rush into a conflict without the provision of the first essentials of modern warfare. Without transport, without medical appliances, without the scientific knowledge to make use of the complicated arms they have recently been acquiring an all sides, they would encounter a force whose scientific attainments, if not of the highest order, were yet in the recent contest in Turkey shown to be respectable. It is quite true that led by European officers, with the requisite scientific knowledge, the Chinese have shown themselves good soldiers. There is but little chance of any European officer attached to any expedition in Central Asia being placed in any such position as would enable him to take any active part in the progress of the contest. The very party which desires war is the party most jealous of foreign advice or foreign dictation, and the European officer who would be foolish enough to accompany a Chinese army would soon find that his authority was of the slightest. The lesson of humility which is the first requisite towards China carrying on any successful war has yet to be learnt. The successful march to Kashgar was an unexpected feat on the part of a Chinese general, and showed an amount of perseverance worthy of praise. It must be remembered that the redoubtable foe of China, the Ameer Yakoob, was dead before Tso commenced his march, and that the country had fallen back into a state of internecine warfare in which the enmity of his sons towards one another was greater than their hatred to the Chinese. The constitution of the Russian power forbids such an opportunity being offered. Russia may be politically weak at home, and her armies there may have little cohesion. In Central Asia the case would be different, and Monarchists and Nihilists would have but one common aim, to defeat the enemy who should attack them. Altogether, while it is unlikely that the anti-foreign party in Peking will go the lengths which Chinese rumours have credited them with, it is certain that they have gone so far that an important section of the Chinese have more or less lost confidence in their possession of sufficient wisdom to prevent an embroilment, and this lack of confidence is already making itself felt in an uneasy feeling regarding the future course of trade.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF SHANGHAI.

IT seemed paradoxical, though really containing more than a modicum of truth, that on a recent occasion a speaker, seeking for signs of the future prosperity of Shanghai, placed in his category the fact that people nowadays resided for longer periods, married wives and founded families. Formerly, when Shanghai was supposed to be prosperous, Europeans came out for a few years, made a pile of money, retired, and in a few years lost it again in some rash speculation or other. Sometimes they turned up again in Shanghai to try and recover what they had lost, but in few instances did this second visit result in an improvement in their finances. For the most part they disappeared, were buried in the old cemetery, were assisted out of the Settlements by their friends, or retired with what remnants they had left lamenting the degeneracy of the place, which would not afford them a second chance of fortune. It is very evident that this happy-go-lucky way has ceased to exist in Shanghai. There are times, as last year, when the chief staples of trade show a proportion of profit quite up to the old standard, but these profits are exceptional, and are only such as occur in the oldest markets of the world. The purchaser of tea from day to day knew its price at the moment on the London market, and his profit arose from circumstances in which the local interest of Shanghai was of the least account. Few cities in history have attained to greatness except by the persistent efforts of residents. The devotion of a man's life to the place of his new abode, and the foundation of a family to inherit his acquired wealth and carry on his policy are the safest pledges of growth. When we compare the steady growth of cities like New York, Melbourne or Sydney, with the flickering corruscations of Shanghai, we see the effects of settled as opposed to nomadic life. At one period of its existence San Francisco indeed went through a similar experience to Shanghai. It was a place to go to, to become suddenly enriched, and then to depart, kicking off the dust of its sandy streets. The effects of this condition of affairs still survive socially and politically, and San Francisco enjoys the reputation of being the most fickle and unsettled of the great cities of the United States. Meanwhile Shanghai has continued to grow, but to grow as a neglected and disowned child. The faults of its early settlement still survive, and its inhabitants still look upon it as a place of pilgrimage to be left behind at the earliest moment possible. It is difficult under these circumstances to keep alive any enthusiasm or pride of place amongst the motley crowd who flock to the Settlements, and who bring with them the prejudices and antipathies of their former homes. No one in the world hails from Shanghai, as men hail from New York or Liverpool, and as the desire of all those who have left it is to be clear of it for ever after, so the aim of those within it is to carry on affairs as if they did not belong to it. Yet there is in Shanghai the potentiality of a great city, one of the greatest in fact in the world. Close by, it has the third river

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

in the world, and behind it the most thickly populated of empires. In front is the Pacific, separated but by the smaller Empire of Japan, and fringing the Pacific are the rising empires of the world. British Columbia, California, Australia, New Zealand, are only in their infancy, but no power now on earth can control their development. It is with these rising States that the future of Shanghai will be associated, but few of our residents have as yet come to dream of it. It is but a few years since the first steamer commenced to ply in the Pacific Ocean; in a few years more it bids fair to be traversed in all directions by lines of steam-boat traffic. If we look to Shanghai we find how little a part it plays in all this. Our steamers are owned in Europe, our trade is carried on for the most part by outside banks, our land and houses are the property of absent holders. The few local companies we possess are starved for want of capital, or absent shareholders draw away a large part of their earnings. It is evident that till men and women too begin to consider their connection with Shanghai as of a more permanent character than they have hitherto done that these disabilities will continue to exist. The fact that socially Shanghai continues to change is the best augury for the future. The troops of children who on a summer afternoon throng the Public Gardens are probably indicative of a more settled condition. Some of them in the course of events must have to make a permanent home of Shanghai, and as they will have no imported disabilities from previous associations, a permanent class of residents may eventually spring up. We boast as temporary residents of the condition of our streets and the cleanliness of our Settlements, but we ask in what other community of equal importance would the Nanking Road continue to be the principal thoroughfare?

MR. COWEN ON FOREIGN POLICY.

The speech of Mr. Cowen at Manchester will, we conceive, exert considerable influence on the political struggle to commence this week in England; and indeed it sounds a note which will be taken up and echoed by many who have been too timid to give expression to their convictions, but who have longed to be led in the direction in which Mr. Cowen points. The member for Newcastle is a Liberal, but he is an independent Liberal. He frankly disavows belief in the Manchester School or any of its doctrines. Still he is a very practical politician, and he declines to discuss affairs as if he had to legislate for an imaginary realm. He says, "We are not dealing with an ideal State, if we were the fragmentary and composite Empire of Britain would not realize my Utopia." We have not to administer a compact State inhabited by one race of men. On the contrary, we are called upon to sway "a colonial Empire, the most widespread, scattered and extensive ever known." "Our colonies cover an area of 3,000,000 square miles, with a population of 14,000,000 persons following divers pursuits, but all having one mind, aim and tradition. In India we have a frontier of 12,000 miles, an area of 1,500,000 square miles, and 240,000,000 of people owning our sway." With these facts before us which have to be dealt with, Mr. Cowen maintains that we cannot act in a parochial spirit. We may not occupy the pleasantest position in the world, but we certainly hold one of enormous responsibility, and to whom much is given of him will much be required. This being the position of his country, Mr. Cowen contends for two principles; first, the integrity of the Empire, and second, the right and the duty of England to play her part in the great battle of the world. He then examines the action of the present Government on these principles, and defends the purchase of the Suez Canal shares and the resistance to Russian progress southwards. The description of the march of Russia is based, if we are not mistaken, on a well-known passage in Alison's History, but it is very telling and vigorous. "Russia is not a nation like France, or Italy, or Spain; it is not a dynastic aggregation of States like Austria, but it is a crushing and devouring political mechanism which has annihilated full fifty distinct nationalities. It kills every spring of independence it intercepts; it has covered whole continents with the melancholy monuments of national aspirations." The point specially brought out is that this dangerous Power was checked by the Treaty of Berlin, which "though it did not express what this country wanted, did express the extent of the concessions that it was possible to obtain." At all events, "there is now not a single Cossack trooper west of the Pruth." It is difficult to get over this fact, and it is unjust to deny the English Government the credit of having brought about this result. The Afghan policy and the Treaty of Gundamuck are upheld. But then comes the portion of the speech which has provoked most criticism. A Liberal of tried consistency, Mr. Cowen accuses the Tories of doing too little. He says they have been guilty of tameness and timidity. They are charged with having roamed round the world with incendiary designs and with turning our frontiers into "blazing bastions fringed with fire." This Mr. Cowen holds to be an untrue and a foolish charge. They have in his judgment done nothing of the kind, and we imagine that most of the statesmen of continental Europe ridicule the accusations of excessive vigour brought against the Beaconsfield Cabinet. Lord Derby's wavering adhesion to the party to which he was attached, and the clamour known as the "Bulgarian atrocity" cry account to a certain extent for the infirmity of purpose displayed by the Government, but we do not conceive their programme was ever so belligerent as it is now supposed to have been. The speech however, in spite of some blemishes, is tuned in the right key, and though, as the *Times* hints, we are not in the humour for a patriotic appeal at the moment, but rather want rest and soothing language, the speaker deserves the thanks of his party and of all parties for his deliverance. The value of this speech is that it suggests a hope for the future. If, as seems possible, the elections may place a Liberal Ministry in power, we conceive that an immediate return to the policy of non-intervention will be too hazardous a game for even Lord Granville to attempt. It is a matter of importance to find that the principles of the Manchester School are not the principles of the Liberal party. There are points on which all Liberals agree, but the foreign policy of Great Britain is not one of those points. There will be found, if we are not mistaken, an increasing number of Liberals who will advocate the policy "of Mackintosh and Brougham, Horner and Lord Durham," of the philosophic Liberals and of the old Radicals. Thus a party may grow up which would attach many to its ranks who are frightened by the word Imperialism, though they are really advocating the doctrines which that word has covered with unpopularity. It is important to all Englishmen residing abroad, even in so remote a part of the world as Shanghai, to find the chances of retrogression to the policy of effacement diminished. If Mr. Cowen is followed, as we expect he will be, the little phalanx at his back may be depended on to maintain the policy of courage and responsibility.

SOME ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

Talleyrand it was who stated the rule that the Russian mode of succession to the throne was by the son killing the father. In something the same way supreme authority among the Zulus has hitherto been transmitted. In the February *Macmillan* we find a brief political and military history of Cetewayo's kingdom taken down from the lips of that extinguished potentate, and truly such a tale of bloodshed and butchery it does not often fall to one's lot to read. The details, choked as they are with unpronounceable names, will not rest long in the memory, but the general impression left is that no exertions could be esteemed too great which led to the effacement of such a system as prevailed in Zululand. King Chaka, who had always been a great favourite with his tribe, sitting unprotected was set upon by his brothers Dingaan and five others, and killed. A chief much attached to his master begged them to kill him too. This they did. Panda, requested to assume the crown, declined it on the ground that it had not fallen to him in the legitimate way. "Let Dingaan," said he, "who killed his brother, be king." Meanwhile Dingaan and one of his brothers who had

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

shared in the murder, quarrelled, so Dingaan killed him, and mounted the throne. Having more or less prosperously devoted himself to murder for a series of years, he was happily himself butchered at last. In process of time when Cetewayo came to power, slaughter seems to have been elevated from the position of an occasional relaxation to a regular mode of governmental administration. The King called out his army. There were many absentees. They were murdered to the last man. A bevy of maidens was summoned and ordered to marry a regiment of soldiers. They hesitated; but in Zululand the woman who hesitates is lost. They were at once dismissed to join the soldiers who had failed to put in an appearance. The simplicity of this system in a measure recommends it; but it seems liable to abuse. As to Cetewayo's share in bringing on the late war his testimony naturally differs from that supplied to the world by the English side. Even from his story it is however clear that his representations to the Colonial government agents were no more worthy of credence than those habitually made by a great European power. Being, after all, though a king, only a black fellow, he received his deserts, and has now probably turned over a new leaf. His account of the various engagements, and his confession of the conviction of ultimate ruin which pressed on him all through the campaign are the most interesting portion of the paper.—While on Zulu ground let our readers turn to Archibald Forbes's withering criticism of Lord Chelmsford's exploits *(Nineteenth Century)*. The charge he has framed is so monstrous as to be almost incredible, and unless unanswerable is certain to provoke the production of rebutting evidence. Incapacity amounting to imbecility; headlong rushing at conclusions and resolutions, agreeably tempered by vacillation; inaccuracy bordering on mendacity; these and a few other no more respectable characteristics were according to Mr. Forbes the notes of Lord Chelmsford as a general. To his personal bravery he does full justice. —Poultry keepers will learn some of the secrets of the breeder's art as well as gain some hints that may aid them in making their coops productive, from Miss Chesney's paper *(Macmillan)* on *Poultry keeping as a national industry.—Stage Anomalies*, a gossiping article, as its title implies, and a valuable paper by Theodore Martin *(Nineteenth Century)*, in which he recalls the criticisms of the great German poet and dramatist Tieck on John and Charles Kemble, Young, Booth, Liston, Macready, Edmund Kean and Miss O'Neill, will amply repay lovers of the stage. It is curious to observe that Tieck, who was singularly liberal and cosmopolitan in his judgments, and who was beyond compare the most accomplished Shakespearian scholar of the beginning of this century, was forced to set the English stage conception of Shakespeare's greatest characters below that which had been formed by the best actors in Germany. It is a question whether we are better off now absolutely, though relatively no doubt we are. The foundation of Venice forms the subject of a charming paper by Mr. Caird, historical of course, but none the less popular in form, while the veteran Professor Ramsay of Glasgow contributes an excellent article on the teaching of Latin, the gist of which lies in the proposition that "the classical languages are dead in no sense except that in which the seed-corn dies in the production of a new harvest." The paper sparkles with anecdote, and is not without practical use among a community wherein growing lads are yearly becoming more and more importunate features.

The *Nineteenth Century* is as usual instructive, which, alas, is too often synonymous with dull. We have already alluded to a trenchant article by Archibald Forbes. Sir Henry Rawlinson with the temperance which comes of advanced age and matured experience, discusses the *Situation in Afghanistan* and justifies on considerations of military and political necessity the operations which have been begun and continued in that state.—To Mr. Edward Dicey we are indebted for a consecutive narrative of the events which led England and France into instituting a virtual protectorate in Egypt. In the languishing game that was being played Prince Bismarck's unexpected lead suddenly brought out trumps, and displayed the unexampled weakness of Ismail Pacha's hand. His compelled disappearance, the installation of Tewfik Pacha as his successor under foreign tutelage, the establishment of a board of control, and the occurrence of an exceptionally rich harvest, all conspired to give Egypt a breathing-time for the examination of her financial condition. There is no reason to doubt that under efficient management the country will completely recover itself, but it is equally likely that as soon as this consummation is attained the rich prize which Egypt will offer will set European nations by the ears.—Mr. Sidgwick re-states with marvellous clearness the old problem of the transformation of physical motions into psychical phenomena, and then leaves the problem, as everybody must, at this stage of knowledge leave it, as he found it.—We leave three articles on religious subjects, as well as a vigorous vindication of free-trade principles, the latter from Mr. Gladstone's pen, to the unaided consideration of the curious upon these subjects.—By the way, we will take a sentence from one of the religious articles above alluded to, a sentence which, published in a popular review whose very name would suggest that it seeks to represent the spirit of the age, excites our admiration for its uncompromising courage. Monsignor Capel is stating the belief held by Catholics in regard to the Eucharist, and he sums it up thus :—"Now we confess that in the Blessed Sacrament under the species of bread, and equally under the species of wine, is the living Christ in the fulness of his two natures and his Divine personality. The risen flesh, the risen blood, the soul, and the Godhead, in all their completeness are there, under the accidents or properties of bread, and also under the accidents or properties of wine."

We have already devoted an article to the consideration of Mr. Ruskin's extraordinary follies as set forth in the *Contemporary Review* on the question of *Usury*. What amazes us is that an editor should be found to print his turbid trash, and a bishop be found to reply to it. It is no less amazing that the bishop should not have thought of saying what is unquestionably true, that it is only accidentally and as a matter of convenience that what we commonly call money is used as a standard of value and a medium of exchange. Apart from this it is a commodity like any other, and the payment for the use of it stands on the same footing as the hire paid for the use of a house, or for the use of current labour which the labourer has not as yet funded in the shape of savings. It is nothing less than ludicrous to find Aristotle, Plato, St. Paul and greater and minor prophets summoned to give evidence on a question which is one not of authority but of common sense.—Professor Jevons has a valuable article on the legislative problems which are susceptible of experimental treatment. In regard for instance to limitations on the liquor traffic, to the institution of peasant proprietorship in Ireland, to the abolition of imprisonment for debt and so forth, his golden rule is "Try the thing," not by some vast revolution, but by small and progressive experiment.—Dr. Radcliffe proposes in a dialogue entitled *The Pedigree of Man* to upset the now all but universally accepted doctrine of evolution, replacing it by a crude mass of speculations without order and void, which are as likely (and unlikely) to be true as those proposed by a thousand of Dr. Radcliffe's predecessors in the path of ideal universe construction.—In *The Truth about the Indian Famine of* 1877-78, Colonel Osborn renews and enforces the charges of gross neglect and systematic misrepresentation which he brought against the Government of India in the December number of the *Contemporary*. His facts as supported by official documents are truly appalling, and more horrible still is the conclusion which he seems justified in drawing from the papers which he quotes at length, that the sufferings of the people were deliberately intensified by the Government under the stress of an empty exchequer, closing or limiting relief works, reducing the pay on those works to a minimum incompatible with the sustenance of life, exacting a full measure of work in return for the assigned insufficient pay, and meanwhile forcing on the collection of the land revenue from miserable wretches who had to sell or pawn their scanty possessions in order to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer. The author claims a Parliamentary inquiry. Whether this be or be not granted an incalculable amount of evil is destined to come to light either in the shape of ascertained facts about the famine, or in the shape of bitter disaffection at some future crisis of affairs in India.—The construction of the modern novel, together with a full consideration of the causes which have introduced the once feared secular story book into the bosoms even of evangelical families, form the subject of an excellent paper by Mr. Henry Holbeach. Allowing that, so long as people hold the belief that man is naturally corrupt, and incapable without supernatural aid of any good whatsoever, the fountains of art in poetry and fiction are closed to them, the author seems to flatter himself and his

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

readers with the hope that this intolerance is passing away. And so it is doubtless in the sense of being restricted within narrower limits than bounded it twenty years ago, but within those limits it is as strong and violent as ever. A love story is an unclean thing, because the passion of love as we understand it was never conceived by the Semitic races and is therefore unrepresented in the Bible. Now a novel without love as the hinge whereon the action turns would be a literary monster. The most potent influence in the change of practice (the change of opinion is less certain) has been the adoption, by certain novelists such as George Eliot and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, of the evangelical dialect. Reading certain of their tales one could easily persuade oneself that the exercise was edifying as well as pleasing, and the door once thus partially opened, the flood of fiction burst through. The writer is justly severe on those critics who tear to pieces the physiological novel of the present day (mostly the work of clever but inexperienced young women), and who lash their virtuous indignation into artificial lather, "their object being to produce a spicy paper which under cover of zeal for purity, shall be full of impure suggestions."—M. François Lenormant in *The First Murder and the Founding of the First City* brings together a mass of traditional stories derived from the records of different races, which form rather materials for future investigation than satisfactory reasons for a definite conclusion. They point however to the existence of an original common stock of mankind, whose fundamental traditions are enshrined in the book of Genesis.

Outports.

NEWCHWANG.

The ice began to break upon the 12th, and the first steamer arrived on the 17th March. —the s.s. *Tientsin*. Large blocks of ice, however, were then still floating about in the river, and very little work could be done, the launching of cargo-boats being impossible. Notwithstanding the port now begins to look busy, there being eight steamers waiting for cargo, namely the *Yungching*, *Chefoo*, *Foochow*, *Swatow*, *Wenchow*, *Castello*, *Hochung* and *Newchwang*. The season opens less favourably than last year, the arrival of imports not being so large, while quotations have an upward tendency and purchasers are scarce. Natives are holding "off" at present on account of the high price of manufactures, and only small parcels are selling for immediate consumption.

25th March.

NINGPO.

A large number of residents assembled in the Reading Room of the Book Club on the evening of Tuesday, the 23rd March, to enjoy a literary entertainment kindly provided by the Committee of that institution. The chief item in the programme consisted of a reading by the Rev. Frederick Galpin, of selections from his translation of the Chinese Romance 封神演義 "Fêng-shên-yen-i" which may perhaps be interpreted, "A full explanation of the ordination of the gods." This little story of a hundred chapters might not at first appear to form a very attractive feature of the bill of fare, but as a matter of fact it proved to be exceedingly entertaining. Mr. Galpin explained that being anxious to learn something of the mysteries of god-making he had been led to look into this strange compound of legend, history and religion. The book was probably written during the reign of K'ang-hi, and tradition attributes the authorship to Liu Ki, a famous statesman and scholar, and a leading spirit in the founding of the Ming dynasty, who lived A.D. 1311-75.

The lecturer confined his attention to an outline of the first fifteen chapters, and accompanied his sketch by a lively running commentary of wise remarks and witty sayings. The audience would have gladly heard more when he brought his paper to a close. The other two items on the programme consisted of readings. The first was an exceedingly ingenious poetic medley composed and read by the Rev. J. W. McKee. It can only be described as a clever stringing together of well-known quotations from the ancient and modern poets, song-writers and nursery rhymers. The general result was most comical, and was received with great applause.

The entertainment closed with a reading by Mr. C. W. Tudor Davies, of Dickens's well-known "Chadband at Tea," from *Bleak House*. The piece is a difficult one to read, but the various characters were represented with admirable histrionic skill by Mr. Davies.

The Rev. John Butler occupied the Chair, and the usual "combination" vote of thanks to readers, Chairman and Committee, was moved by Mr. E. Wheatley, seconded by Mr. W. R. Davidson, and carried by acclamation.

AMOY.

Mr. H. A. Giles, H.M.'s Acting Consul at Amoy, has issued the following circular, dated St. Patrick's Day :—"In view of the great distress now prevailing in Ireland, the undersigned will be happy to receive donations towards the relief of the famine-stricken populace, and forward the same direct from the community of Amoy, by telegram, to Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough." The *Gazette* publishes the subscription list in response to the circular, the total amount realised being $625.

The same paper also mentions the departure of W. Bro. Sidford who has been so intimately connected with the establishment and progress of Masonry at Amoy, and in recognition of his services the Brethren presented him with a valuable testimonial.

A match at bowls was played on the 11th March at the Club, the Customs in-door Staff challenging the World. The match was won by the Imperialist, hands down, Mr. Remusat contributing the handsome score of 276 in the final game.

MACAO.

Between one and two o'clock this morning a tragedy of the most saddening description was enacted in this city. Colonel V. N. de Mesquita, who in his day rendered distinguished service to the Colony, killed his wife and youngest daughter and inflicted most serious wounds on his eldest daughter and eldest son. The younger son was the only member who escaped his father's fury. The unfortunate officer then put an end to his life by throwing himself down a well, whence his body has since been recovered. Family affairs are said to have been the cause of the dreadful affair, but it is generally supposed the unhappy man was insane at the time of the occurrence.

20th March.

The thrill of horror at the unaccountable massacre that took place in the house of Colonel Mesquita early on Saturday last has not yet abated. Though attributed to family grievances, nothing certain has yet been ascertained. The attack was of a most savage and determined character. The first victim selected by the Colonel was his youngest daughter, aged 16, who it is said was killed while asleep; his own wife came next, and then his eldest son, and it would appear that he loaded and fired several shots from a fowling-piece which was found broken to pieces from the blows he also dealt with it. The eldest son is very severely wounded, and escaped from the house by jumping through the window into the street. The only one spared is the youngest son, who received no blows. The eldest daughter received a blow from the cross-piece of the gun on her head, but is expected to live. On hearing the police forcing open the street door, it is presumed the Colonel threw himself into the well head foremost.

Colonel Mesquita was very much esteemed and respected by all classes for his gallant storming of the Fort of Passaleão in 1849, and it is sad to see the brilliant career of so brave an officer brought to such a miserable end.—*Daily Press Cor.*

21st March.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says considerable excitement prevailed in the native town during the early part of the week by the perpetration of a foul and premeditated murder—a crime which is happily of very uncommon occurrence at Nagasaki. About eight o'clock on Monday night, the 15th ult., a native residing in Dai-koku-machi entered the house of his brother-in-law, a carpenter, situated in Konya-machi, and informed the wife that a relative who had been suddenly taken ill had expressed a wish to see her, and suggested that they should proceed in company, to which she assented. When they arrived at Hikiji-machi, a rather lonely place, the man drew a cooking knife and stabbed the woman in the face and neck, killing her instantly, and severely wounding a child she had in her arms. The following morning the man's step-daughter was found dead, with a severe gash in her throat, in the vicinity of Goto-machi, which crime is also attributed to his hand. Strange to say, he succeeded in escaping.

Quite a fleet of British men-of-war are now assembled in the harbour, ostensibly for the purpose of holding court-martials. The *Pegasus* arrived from Yokohama on Saturday, the *Mosquito* from Tientsin on Sunday, and the *Modeste* from Shanghai on Monday. Sunday last being the anniversary of the birth of the King of Italy, men-of-war in harbour dressed ship, and salutes were fired from the *Vittor Pisani* at morning, noon, and night. Men-of-war in harbour are: British,—*Charybdis*, *Modeste*, *Pegasus*, *Swinger*, and *Mosquito*. Russian—*Tongous*.

HIOGO.

The *News* says :—"Now that the winter may be considered to have fairly left us, and warm genial spring having set in, it behoves us to make preparations for the large influx of visitors which may be confidently looked forward to directly the hot summer months begin to make southern parts sultry and unbearable. The opening of a direct steamship line between this port and Hongkong will afford many people an opportunity of coming here for a summer trip who would otherwise go farther north. Kobe possesses abundant attractions for the tourist. We have an exceptionally fine climate—the envy of the Far East. Situate upon a rising ground which slopes gradually from the foot of a beautiful range of hills to the sea-shore, and overlooking a magnificent bay, we can proudly and justly boast of Kobe being one of the spots where nature has bestowed her fairest and choicest gifts. Yachting, boating, sea-bathing, hill-climbing and picnicing, all offer inducements for

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

visitors to spend their holiday with us. And yet how few there are who come to Kobe for a visit who see anything of the place. Hitherto visitors have invariably gone to Arima, or Kioto, or some of the suburban districts, and spent their time there. And when, having returned to their homes, they are asked what kind of a place Kobe is, they generally reply: "Oh, you don't stop in Kobe, you go to Arima or you go to Kioto. We left Kobe the day after the steamer arrived and we returned to it the day the steamer left." * * * * Surely Kobe has far more attractions than any of the places in its neighbourhood. There are many pretty spots in this vicinity not yet known even to some of our residents. We claim the palm for Kobe's beauty, and the traveller will have to go far before he finds a spot where that beauty can be surpassed."

The loss of the *St. Charles* by fire in the harbour was unfortunate for her owners, but the "ill wind" they experienced seems to have blown the proverbial "good" to Mr. E. C. Kirby, who, it will be remembered, purchased the vessel and cargo for $7,700 after she had been burning three days. After the flames were extinguished he salved between 1,700 and 1,800 cases of kerosene from the 'tween decks, and it was found that the whole of the cargo in the lower hold, over 28,000 cases, was untouched by the fire. The fire burnt the hull of the vessel down to the 18 feet line, but as she was newly coppered for her last voyage, it is thought that if Mr. Kirby does not wish to put her in sea-going order again he can easily sell her to one of the many enterprising natives in Japan. It is represented that she is capable of being made into a much sounder and stauncher craft than the majority of the native-owned sailing ships of foreign build. Mr. Kirby is to be congratulated on the foresight and energy which have made him so handsome a return.

The erection of many new buildings in Kobe has given quite an impetus to the brick-making trade, and several additional kilns have been started at the brick-making establishment at the eastern entrance of Akashi. The price of bricks has lately risen from one to two yen per thousand, but if the low rate of *satsu* be taken into consideration, the rise has been little more than a nominal one.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Gazette* says the news from Tokio is to the effect that the ministerial changes are not regarded with any favour; on the contrary, the recent new appointments are held to render more than ever necessary an earnest and continuous agitation of the national representative question. It is said that at a late meeting of the Daijin and Sangi it was resolved to reject the prayer of the numberless petitions presented for the formation of a national representative assembly. The reasons for the course adopted by the Government are stated to be the incapacity of the Japanese people to discuss politics, or to enter upon any legislative functions at present; and that if political privileges be granted the result would be confusion, and possible subversion of the existing Government. Any such declaration as this must be received with great caution.

The *Niigata Shinbun* reports a terrible disaster that occurred at Niigata on the 7th ultimo. The steamer *Asahi Maru* was ready to start for Nagaoka, with seventy-two passengers on board, when a terrific explosion of the boiler took place, destroying all the upper works of the vessel, and wounding several persons on shore. On board the scene was awful, and, as soon as help could be rendered, it was found that the passengers and crew were all more or less injured. A number of persons were rescued from the river by means of fishing-nets; twenty were found dead and thirteen others expired in course of removal to the hospital. Several persons are missing, and it is supposed they were blown in fragments into the river. More than one-half of all those on board were killed, and the injuries sustained by the remainder are said to be very severe.

During February last 127,220 passengers, among whom were 1,998 children, made use of the railway between Yokohama and Tokio. Telegraphic messages are increasing daily, and to afford additional facilities two more wires will be put up between Tokio and Nagasaki. The messages at the branch office at Koraibashi only, average 1,500 per day. Hitherto the railway telegraphs have been for official communications only, but they will shortly be opened to the public. It is said there has been a great increase in the number of messages since the establishment of the Stock Exchanges.

Japanese silk is getting more and more appreciated on the European markets; filatures from Tomioka fetch higher prices than French and Italian fabrics. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* advises its countrymen to give all their attention to this important branch of industry and try to keep the good reputation it enjoys at present.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

February 29th.—(1) A decree conferring distinctions of various degrees upon certain gentry and members of a militia corps in Yünnan who have been recommended to the notice of His Majesty by Liu Ch'ang-yo, Governor-General of Yünnan and Kuei-chow. A number of members of an affiliated society near Hsün-tien Chow, in Yünnan, massacred the whole household of a certain military graduate in that sub-prefecture, and having forcibly abducted some two thousand people, raised the standard of revolt and made an attack upon the prefectural town. They were promptly met by a certain Major Chang Tzŭ-fa, whose force was subsequently joined by a number of regulars and militia, and a combined advance was made against them. The rebels made a stand and tried to oppose this advance, but they were put to the rout, and their leader Chang Sung and others were killed in the fight, as well as some three hundred others. The people who had been carried off then threw down their weapons and returned to their allegiance, with the result that the enemy were mowed down in heaps and order was quickly restored. The prompt action of the authorities is commended, and the Governor-General is directed to root out all germs of the rebellion, that tranquillity may be restored to the region in question.

(2) Wên Kuei is re-appointed Superintendent of Imperial Manufactories at Hangchow.

(3) A memorial from the Governor of Shantung reporting the result of an enquiry into the circumstances of the execution of twenty-one criminals by the Magistrate of Ling Hsien. This enquiry was undertaken at the instance of the Censor K'ung Hsien-chüeh, who complained that the Magistrate in question had not furnished the Governor Wên Ko with the depositions upon the strength of which he had acted in this summary manner, and that the Governor had been guilty of numerous inaccuracies in his memorial in order to cover the injustice that had been perpetrated. An expectant Taotai was despatched to the Ling district to make private enquiries, which have elicited the following particulars. A certain bad character called Lin T'ai collected subscriptions from a number of people who formed themselves in a train-band and declined to pay the grain-tax due from them, while they subjected the well-disposed inhabitants of numerous villages to many vexations and injuries. One Chiang Chao-ling, who has since been dismissed the service, was acting as magistrate at the time, but failed to arrest Lan T'ai. Chao To-hsi, his successor, who took over charge in February 1878, at once considered measures for the capture of Lan T'ai and his gang, and to this end raised a force of soldiery and militia, with which he surrounded a village in which Lan T'ai was established. Lan T'ai, however, got wind of the expedition and made his escape. He came back in the following month with the intention of wreaking his vengeance against the Magistrate for having attempted to arrest him, and with this object he collected a body of rowdies and made an attack upon a certain village on the night of the 21st of May. The attack, however, failed, and he then proceeded to plunder the country round. The Magistrate again went out against him with a number of regulars and a force of militia called out at his desire by one Wong Chin-chia. They met Lan T'ai and his band at dawn on the 23rd of May, when a fight ensued, in which the Government troops had slightly the advantage, when a large gun that was being worked by Lin T'ai burst, and so frightened his followers that they dispersed. The Government troops followed up the advantage, and finally succeeded in capturing twenty-three prisoners who were taken back to the prefectural town. Shortly afterwards, a report having reached the Magistrate that Lin T'ai intended to effect a rescue of the prisoners, he put them to death on the day after their capture, with the exception of two who declared they had been seized by the rioters and forced to join them. These men were sent back into custody, and soon afterwards set at liberty. This story was confirmed by universal testimony, and it was everywhere denied that the people executed were simple applicants for relief from taxation on the ground of the failure of their crops. (For decree see *Gazette* of 1st February.)

March 1st.—The *Gazette* is again issued daily. (Court Circular.) The Prince of Ch'un had audience.

(1) Memorial from Jung Yi, Minister Superintendent of the Imperial Mausolea. The avenues of trees inside and outside the enclosures of the Mausolea recently constructed for their Majesties the Empresses Regent having been laid out, it was then proposed to plant eight yew-trees on either side of the pavilions enclosing the tablets upon which a record of Their Majesties' lives will be engraved. These trees were to be chosen from the forest in the outer enclosure and removed to the position it was intended that they should occupy. No fixed rate of charges being laid down for the removal of trees, the cost has hitherto been regulated by the distance they have to be carried, and the officers entrusted with this duty now report that the trees are in position, and that they have expended altogether Tls. 354, which include the expense of digging up, removing, re-planting, and watering. In accordance with precedent, this amount should be refunded by the Board of Works. The memorialist has further to report that he expects to be able to finish planting all the trees during the present winter, but as the money required for this purpose has not yet been remitted in full from the provincial treasury of Chihli, money has had to be borrowed to carry on the work. The sum required is, however, so large that it cannot all be obtained on loan, and the memorialist would pray His Majesty to call upon the Governor-General of Chihli to direct the Financial Commissioner to remit the sum due at once from whatever funds he may have in hand. A Rescript is appended instructing the Governor-General to act in the manner suggested.

(2) Memorial from Chang Shu-shêng, Governor of Kuangsi, reporting the execution of the rebel Li Yang-ts'ai. On the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

6th of January, 1880, he received a communication from the Grand Council informing him of the issue of a decree acknowledging his memorial with reference to the capture of Li Yang-ts'ai, and referring to the commands on the subject earlier issued. In due course, the officers, civil and military, who were sent by the Commander-in-chief to convey the rebel Li Yang-ts'ai to the provincial capital, arrived with their prisoner. They also brought with them the so-called seal that had been found at the capture of Chê Ya. The memorialist at once had the prisoner before him in the presence of the Commissioners and the Taotai, and subjected him to a searching examination, upon which occasion the statements made by the prisoner agreed with the copies of the depositions earlier forwarded by the Commander-in-chief. The memorialist acccordingly, in obedience to his instructions, directed Sung Chün, the Provincial Judge, in concert with Wang Shih-ch'ing, Colonel of the memorialist's brigade, on the 8th of January, to take the criminal Li Yang-ts'ai to a public place and decapitate him. On the same day the memorialist made choice of certain civil and military officers, whom he directed to take the head of the criminal to Tai-p'ing Fu for identification, after which it was to be passed on beyond the frontier and handed over to the Governor of Liang-p'ing, (諒平) in Annam, who, in his turn, was to send it to the scene of the rebel's operations for exhibition there. The memorialist at the same time forwarded a copy of the Imperial decree, and an explanation of the circumstances under which the criminal's head was exposed, in an official communication(照會) to the King of Annam.

The so-called seal of the rebel has been sent under separate cover to the Grand Council, that it may be destroyed after inspection by that body.—Rescript: Noted.

March 2nd.—(1) Hsi Ch'ang, Imperial Agent at Hsi-ning, is ordered to come to the capital to have audience.

(2) A decree conferring memorial boards upon temples to the gods of Literature and War at Ch'ung-ning Hsien, in Szechuen, the deities of which are reported by the Governor-General to have manifested their divine interposition in a marked manner in securing the recovery of a large area of flooded land in the neighbourhood of the Tu-chiang-yên.

(3) A decree. Some time since, in consequence of the numerous difficulties of the time, and the urgent demand for [the services of men of] talent, We repeatedly issued decrees calling upon the Governors-General and Governors of the various provinces to recommend to our notice gifted individuals, that they might be in readiness for employment in official capacities. Inasmuch, however, as there is a probability that numbers of educated men of extraordinary talent and ability beyond the average are still remaining in the background, by reason of the inability of the Governors-General and Governors aforesaid to extend their observation and enquiry in every direction, the names of all cannot yet have been entered upon the memorial "tablets."[1] Enquiry must therefore be made on every side, and search be prosecuted in all directions, in order to secure a more extensive "take."[2] We command the Grand Secretaries, six Boards, and nine chief Ministries of State, with the Tartar Generals, Governors-General, and Governors of provinces, as well as P'êng Yü-lin, and Yang Yo-pin, quondam Commanders-in-chief, to make careful search and enquiry; and We authorise them to bring to Our notice any persons who to their own knowledge are gifted with special qualifications of a marked nature, or experience of wide extent; any who are thoroughly versed in [the science of] political economy who combine great capacity with rigid integrity; or who excel in the art of governing. Also, any whose talents and strategical ability are sufficiently beyond the common to fit them for the posts of General or Commander-in-chief, or whose valour and bravery qualify them for subordinate military commands, together with any who are well acquainted with the conduct of international relations, or are thoroughly versed in the languages and literature of foreign countries, and those whose skill in the construction of vessels and weapons, or whose acquaintance with the science of figures, qualify them to undertake the construction of engines or weapons of war. Or, again, any who have a thorough knowledge of nautical matters based upon practical experience. They will faithfully particularise the respective accomplishments they have discovered [in each individual], and will honestly recommend him to Us, whether he belong to the civil or the military branch, and is, or is not, a member of the public service. They must not select anyone on the strength of mere reputation and "offer lutes in profusion"[3] to make up the number. Nor must they, [on the other hand] endeavour to slur over their duty by declaring that there is no one they can recommend. Then, perhaps, will men of talent be forthcoming as each generation advances, and funded [capacity will be available] in present or future crises. Thus will they duly second the intentions of the Court, which would secure the monopoly of talented men. Let this be circulated for general information.

(4) A decree. Let Lin Chin-t'ang, Commissioner of the Office of Transmission, assist in the administration of military affairs in the New Dominion.

(5) Let a brevet of the third grade of official rank be bestowed upon Wu Tachêng, Intendant of the Ho-pei Circuit in Honan, and let him proceed to Kirin to assist Ming An in the administration of affairs.

March 3rd.—(1) A decree. Ting Paochên has presented a memorial reviewing in detail his action during the successive years of his incumbency. Since Ting Paochên was selected for the post of Governor-General of Szechuen, he has made the local conditions of his province the subject of careful study, and has devoted himself with energy to the task of reform, though he has [on occasion] been too impetuous in his efforts to secure proper administration, and given cause for reproaches and abuse. The Court is naturally capable of thoroughly appreciating his successes and failures in this matter, and of seeing in which instances he has been right and in which wrong. Let the Acting Governor-General, however, devote himself with all his energy and with true sincerity of heart to the execution of his duty, breaking through the trammels of partiality and favouritism, in the hope that he may remain true to the end. With regard to his assertion that certain metropolitan officials have endeavoured to secure his influence [for the advancement of their protegés], We are at a loss to understand why, in a matter which is so seriously affected by legal prohibition, Ting Pao-chên did not at once expose the delinquents. As the matter has now passed by, We will dispense with any close enquiry into it, but in future officials from the provinces serving in the metropolis, whether high or low, must each and all learn [to cultivate] self-esteem, and Governors-General and Governors will faithfully denounce any whom they shall discover to be in relations with [their respective subordinates] with a view to securing their influence for private ends.

(2) A decree reverently received from Their Majesties the Empresses Tz'ŭ An and Tz'ŭ Hsi. Shih-to, Prince of Li, and those associated with him memorialise to the effect that they have jointly considered the penalty to be inflicted upon Ch'ung How, President of the Court of Censors, now cashiered, and after comparison of his offence with the law [in similar cases] have sentenced him to decapitation after incarceration. Let action be taken as proposed, and let the Board concerned take note.

(3) The Governor of Anhui reports the execution by the *ling ch'ih* process of a widow from Fu-yang Hsien in that province, who murdered her father-in-law with the assistance of her paramour out of revenge for the interference of the former in her illicit amours. The paramour has been summarily decapitated.

(4) Wang Ssŭ-yi, Acting Governor of Shênsi, forwards the semi-annual return of unsettled appeal cases in his province. There is at present only one outstanding appeal case, which it has been impossible hitherto to settle in consequence of the difficulty of getting all the witnesses together. Orders have been given that they shall be summoned without further delay.

March 4th.—(1) A decree acknowledging the receipt of a report from Ting Paochên, Governor-General of Szechuen, on the case of Sung Ta-k'uei, an expectant sub-prefect in that province, who appealed to the Court of Censors some time since against the injustice of his treatment by the Governor-General, The latter now states that Sung Ta-k'uei was cashiered and imprisoned pending repayment of public funds that he had appropriated and put to other than their legitimate use; that in so treating the appellant he had been acting in accordance with the law on the subject; and that the cashiered officer's charges against Ting Tao-liang are entirely without foundation. Also that there were other charges against Sung Ta-k'uei in connection with an attempt to exert the influence of certain metropolitan officials to secure the abolition of the monopoly of the salt-carrying trade by the Government; but that he, the Governor-General, had not gone into them with any minuteness. At the same time, he prays that We will indicate the penalty that shall be imposed upon Sung Ta-k'uei for having, while undergoing imprisonment for defalcations made false charges [against the provincial Government.] Ting Tao-liang is a District Magistrate for whom permission to "respectfully withdraw" has been solicited. He has been in Szechuen many years, and although not guilty of frequenting the public offices, shows a want of appreciation of the necessity of avoiding unfavourable criticism. Let Ting Pao-chên call upon the officer in question to quit the province at once. Let the Board determine what punishment shall be inflicted upon Sung Ta-k'uei, who has shown tendencies that cannot be allowed to develop.

(2) A decree in answer to a representation from the Censor Chu Yi-tsêng complaining of the hardship to which holders of land in Chihli under the hereditary or other nobility are exposed in times of scarcity and dearth. When any villages or districts are granted immunity from taxation by Imperial decree, agents are sent notwithstanding from the various *fu*, or palaces, to exact the rents of the nobility from holders of land belonging to members of that order. These agents are [in many instances] men of worthless character, who insist upon payments in full from the poorest lands, and drag the holders before the authorities when they fail to satisfy the demands made upon them. They appropriate largely from these rents for their private use; so that, while the poverty-stricken farmer is subjected to great hardship, the nobility reap no advantage

[*Note.*—(1) Before the invention of paper, Ministers were in the habit of writing what they had to say upon wooden tablets, which were afterwards scraped clean for future use.

(2) *Lit.* The catching of men with a fowler's net 網.

(3) A reference to an episode related in an historical work.]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

from the embarrassments he was to undergo. The Censor concludes his statements with a request that a reform may be instituted in this matter. The Governor of the metropolitan prefecture and the Governor-General of Chihli are directed to call upon local authorities to treat any poor farmers from districts afflicted by failure of harvest who may be brought before them for the recovery of rent due with fairness and equity. They are also directed to confer with the Board of Revenue as to the advisability of sanctioning hereafter a diminution of the rents on lands held by the nobility in districts in which failures have occurred, such diminution to be regulated by the comparative amount of the harvest gathered. The Board is also to be consulted as to the advisability of having these rents collected by the local authorities instead of by agents from the nobility themselves.

(3) T'an Chung-lin, Governor of Chêkiang, reports his arrival in that province, and his assumption of the duties of the post.

(4) Mei Ch'i-chao, the retiring Governor of Chêkiang, reports that he has handed over charge to his successor.

(5) Tê Ch'ing, newly-appointed Financial Commissioner of the same province, reports his assumption of office.

(6) Lu Shih-chieh, Financial Commissioner at Nanking, reports his return from an audience at the capital.

March 5th.—(1) A decree ordering the dismissal or degradation to an inferior post respectively of a number of sub-prefects and other minor officials in Szechuen who have been denounced by the Governor-General for greed, avarice, incapacity, &c.

(2) P'êng Tsu-hsien 彭祖賢 (Financial Commissioner of Kiangsi), is appointed Governor of Hupeh.

(3 4) Memorials from Chang-Yün-ch'ing and Huang-cho, the incoming and outgoing Literary Chancellors of Chêkiang, severally announcing the assumption and relinquishment of their duties.

(5) Yü Shan, newly-appointed Financial Commissioner of Honan, announces his arrival at his post and the assumption of the duties of his office.

(6) Memorial from Ching Jui, Brigadier-General of Ma-lan Chên and Superintendent of the Mausolea. In the year 1808, the twelfth of the reign of Chia Ch'ing, an Imperial decree was issued directing the military officers on duty at the Mausolea to take stock from time to time of the dead trees within the boundaries of the Mausolea, and to furnish both the Board of Ceremonies and the Board of Works with a list of them, that supplies of timber might be drawn from this source when wood was required for the repair of police-stations, gates, bridges and the like; all wood unfit for building purposes being used for firewood at sacrificial ceremonies. The memorialist has now to report that during the fifth year of Kuang Hsü 2,054 trees have been labelled as dead in the various roads through the forests of the Mausolea, of which, after having been inspected by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, a list has been drawn out and forwarded to the Boards of Ceremonies and Works respectively. The Board of Astronomy having, in due course, determined an auspicious date, notice of which they sent to the memorialist, he directed the officers in charge of the various detachments to go in person and remove the dead trees within and without the enclosing wall. Altogether, 234 trunks were removed, of which 34 trunks are suitable for the repair of bridges, the remaining 200 trunks having been sawn into logs under three feet in length, weighing 703,600 catties. Of this 692,700 catties have been set aside for sacrificial firewood, and the balance 10,900 catties has been allotted as firewood to the various guard-stations round the outer wall. From the fire roads and other places 1798 pieces of dead timber have been removed. A certain quantity of this has been set aside for the repair of bridges and gates, and the remainder will serve as firewood for the watchmen on night duty. Twenty logs from the Huang-hua Shan will be used as sacrificial firewood for the Mausolea on that hill. Rescript.—Let the Board of Works take note.

March 6th.—(1) A decree conferring honours upon a number of Governors-General, Governors, and Superintendents of Customs whose services in connection with the remittance of supplies to the Army of the North-West have been brought to the notice of His Majesty by the Governor-General Tso Tsung-t'ang. The following officers are given a button of the first grade :—

Liu Ping-chang, former Governor of Kiangsi.

Li Wên-min, present Governor of Kiangsi.

Wei Jung-Kuang, former Governor of Hunan.

Mei Ch'i-chao, former Governor of Chêkiang.

Yü Lu, Governor of Anhui.

Shao Hêng-yü, Vice-President of the Board of Ceremonies, and former Governor of Hunan.

Yang Ch'ang-chün, Acting Financial Commissioner of Kansu.

Ch'ing Ch'un, former Tartar General at Foochow.

Chün Ch'i, Superintendent of Customs at Canton.

Li Wên-min and Chün Ch'i are further given a patent of the first grade.

Ho Ching, Governor-General of Min Chêh, Liu K'un-yi, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, and Ting Pao-chên, Governor-General of Szechuen, are committed to the Board for the determination of a distinguished form of reward. A list of minor officers for whom honours are also solicited is referred to the Board for consideration.

(2) A decree. The Board of Revenue submit a memorial upon the subject of raising funds for military expenditure. The annual expenditure and income of the Empire is of course governed by fixed rules; but when military operations commenced the calls for supplies were so numerous and heavy, that the Treasuries both in the capital and the provinces were all reduced to a condition of exhaustion. Since the establishment of peace, the Imperial Treasury has not recovered its pristine condition of plenty, a result that is entirely attributable to the inability to restore to its proper condition the source from whence its wealth was derived, while due economy was not exercised in matters of expenditure that were capable of postponement. The result is that there is no provision for present or future contingencies, a condition of things that does not indicate a cautious or careful policy.

As regards the suggestions made by the Board for the cultivation of waste lands, if the scheme can indeed be carried out in a true spirit of zeal for a few years, what is there to prevent a gradual restoration of the revenue that used to be derived from land? The system of purchasing licenses to deal in salt will not interfere in any way with the regulations originally drawn up when the system of licenses was introduced, and will not bear hardly upon the dealers.

The suggestions for a thorough enquiry into Customs taxation and the reorganisation of *lekin* are both matters of immediate interest, and stringent regulations require to be drawn up, after accurate enquiry has been made. Every fraction of land-tax collected by department or district magistrates is the property of the State, and no defalcations can be suffered [in the accounts rendered by them.] The suggestions of the Board that a severe scrutiny of the accounts of retiring and incoming Magistrates shall be held, and that all accounts of expenditure by which remittances are reduced, as reported by provincial high authorities to His Majesty, shall be rigidly examined, are made in the interests of the revenues of the Empire, and may, therefore, as well as their proposals for the reduction of anti-extortion allowances, etc., be given effect to *seriatim*. Their proposals, again, for the abandonment of all public works not calling for immediate attention, and a verification of the monetary commutations granted to the small store and silk and satin dêpots are offered in the interests of economy, and We sanction the adoption of them all. To sum up the matter briefly. Systems must have men [able and willing] to carry them out. If Our Ministers who are entrusted with active duties will with genuine energy and true sincerity of heart, really apply themselves to the gradual and steady execution [of the reforms suggested], their efforts will naturally be attended with success. If, on the other hand, they make a mere pretence of doing so, plans however admirable, and objects however good, will be regarded as mere empty words, and, as in former instances, will not remedy the constitutional [defects complained of.] The abandonment of public works and the scrutiny of monetary commutations are duties that devolve upon the Board of Revenue, but the execution of the other reforms suggested falls upon Our servants in the provinces, and at a time like the present, when the Empire is beset with so many difficulties, they will surely not be so unmindful of the favours and benefits they have received from their country as to be careless and lax in the performance of their duty. Let them then upon receipt of this decree show an example to their respective provincial governments and lead on the Superintendents of Customs to brace up their energies, and devote themselves with their whole heart to the execution of the duties that devolve upon them. Let them not be deterred from doing what they have to do by a fear of unpopularity or reproach; let them not tread on the borders of partiality and favouritism, be afraid of difficulties or hardships, or countenance deceit of any kind. Their great aim must be to secure the interests of the State and the people, that they may prove themselves not unworthy of the responsibilities they have been entrusted with. They will at once take into consideration the course of action they propose to adopt, and are called upon to report the same to Us within the space of two months. They will also lay before Us any schemes for the increase of the revenue that can, in their opinion, be adopted without injury to the people.

(3) Pien Pao-ch'üan 邊寶泉 is appointed Financial Commissioner of Kiangsi, and Shên Ying-k'uei 沈應奎 is appointed Judge of Shênsi.

March 7th.—(1) Memorial from Ho Ching, Governor-General of Min Chêh, forwarding a return of the aged graduates at the recent examination for the *chü-jên* degree at Foochow who failed to obtain a place. He finds that there were five graduates above the age of 90 and ten above the age of 80. He begs to submit a list of their names and to solicit for them the bestowal of an honorary degree. Referred to the Board of Ceremonies.

(2) Lo Fang-ch'i, newly-appointed Governor of Fuhkien, reports his arrival at Foochow and the assumption of the duties of his post.

(3) The Governor-General similarly reports that he has relinquished the charge of the Governor's duties.

(4) T'u Tsung-ying, Governor of Honan, also forwards a return of the aged graduates who have failed to obtain a place at the recent examination for the degree of provincial graduate. He finds that there are three above the age of 90 years and eight

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

above the age of 80 years; a list of their names is appended. Referred to the Board of Ceremonies.

No other documents of importance.

March 8th.—(1) Chang Jui-ch'ing (張端卿) is appointed Taotai of the Shên An circuit in Shênsi.

(2) Wang Ting-an (王定安) is appointed Taotai of the Yi Ning circuit in Shansi.

(3) A decree sanctioning a request from the Governor-General of the Two Kuang for the dismissal of the Acting Magistrate of the Hsin-hsing district in Kuangtung. This officer was denounced by the memorialist some time since and ordered to retire from the public service. Since then further enquiries have been made which show that the Magistrate in question during his tenure of office allowed his underlings to prosecute certain enquiries in connection with the survey of land for taxation in a manner that was most oppressive to the people, and that two individuals were imprisoned by him and died from the treatment they received. The Magistrate is therefore to be cashiered, placed on his trial, and proceeded against with the utmost severity. The decree then proceeds to call attention to the fact that it has become a habit with the territorial authorities of Kuangtung to protract litigation on every occasion instead of dealing promptly with law suits as they come up. The high authorities of the province are called upon to make careful enquiry and unsparingly denounce all officers who have allowed an accumulation of suits in their respective courts.

(4) A decree granting two months' leave to Wan Ch'ing-li, President of the Board of Civil Office, and Governor-adjoint of the Shun-t'ien prefecture. Li Hung-tsao and T'ung Hua are directed respectively to perform the duties of these two offices during his absence.

(5) A decree acknowledging the report of Tsai Ling and those associated with him in the investigation of the charges brought against Wan Ch'ing-li by the Censor K'ung Hsien-yi (see *Gazettes* of January 10th, 12th and 22nd). They find that Wan Ch'ing-li is personally guiltless of all the irregularities that are charged against him, but enquiry shows that his gateman, though he did not indulge in the extortion and other malpractices with which he was charged, did in effect accept gratuities from department and district magistrates, a proceeding that is strictly forbidden by law. The gatekeeper is therefore to receive 80 blows with the heavy bamboo, and to be sent back to his native place where he will be subjected to strict official surveillance. Wan Ch'ing-li is to be committed to the Court of Censors for the determination of a penalty for the offence of neglecting to keep his gateman under proper control.

(6) Ting Pao-chên forwards a list of the aged graduates who failed to obtain a place at the late examinations in Szechuen for the degree of provincial graduate. He finds that there were 17 candidates whose age was above the prescribed limit, and whose papers were creditable.

(7) The Governor-General of Min Chêh solicits the dismissal of the acting general of the Kien-ning brigade in Fuhkien. Intelligence having reached the memorialist that this officer, T'ang Yin-ch'ing by name, was making private use of the troops under his command, he at once sent an officer to the place to make secret enquiries into the matter. The officer reported in due course that he had learned that the acting Brigadier-General had at one time and another sent ten of his men on private business to Hunan, and that his cooks, servants and grooms were made to personate regular soldiers. T'ang Yin-ch'ing was then called upon for an explanation, and replied to the effect that it was his habit to keep several of his men about his yamên to serve as messengers when occasion required, but that they always mustered on drill days and took their share of night duty; that in the autumn of last year his wife's father and mother both died at Kien-ning, and he sent eight of his men to escort the coffins to the home of the deceased, but that it was so near that their absence would be merely momentary. He further stated that the men whom he had sent to Hunan were invalided. The memorialist, commenting on this defence, can find no difference between the despatch by the Brigadier of soldiers, who he has to observe have not yet returned, to escort the remains of his wife's parents to their native place, and the employment of troops by a general officer for private purposes, which is not allowed; while his defence that he retained men on his premises for use as official messengers, and that the soldiers were invalided to Hunan, is evidently a trumped-up excuse. He prays therefore that acting Brigadier-General T'ang Yin-ch'ing may be summarily dismissed the service as a wholesome warning to others. Granted by decree earlier issued.

March 9th.—(1) Huang Shao-ch'un, Commander-in-chief in Chêkiang, is allowed to retire from the service to minister to his parents.

(2) Ming An, Governor of Kirin, furnishes a long report upon the results of his investigation of a complaint brought by the gentry of Kirin at the Censorate against the Literary Chancellor of Fêng-t'ien, whom they charged with having retracted previous utterances and having furnished an embellished report to the Throne; also with having broken regulations of long standing by the application of funds contributed for the maintenance of a college to the payment of excessive charges in connection with the holding of examinations for degrees. Enquiry shows that the expenses incurred for the erection of sheds and the carrying out of various necessary preparations for the examination of candidates at Kirin are paid out of the interest of a sum contributed by the gentry and notables, a grant of Tls. 2,500 being made on each occasion. This sum has never been sufficient to meet the expenditure, but there was never more than a deficit of some Tls. 1,000, which was made up by the gentry with a little trouble. In the year 1877, however, when Wang Chia-pi was Literary Chancellor and came to hold the annual examination at Kirin, he added all sorts of charges under the headings of fuel, maintenance, etc., and the gentry, not venturing to disregard his demands, were called upon to make up a deficit of some Tls. 6,000 odd, in excess of the annual grant of Tls. 2,500. Being unable to meet so large a demand, they appealed to the memorialist, who obtained permission to grant a subsidy of Tls. 1,000, which, with the Tls. 2,500, was given to the Literary Chancellor with instructions to make his own arrangements for the conduct of the examinations. The Literary Chancellor did not comply with this injunction, and drew upon the capital of the fund put out at interest, hence the charges brought against him which are entered into with wearying detail by the memorialist. A summary of the case will be found in the *Gazette* of 21st February.

(3) A memorial from Fêng-shên, Governor of Heh-lung-kiang. The memorialist received some time ago a communication from the *Shên Chi Ying* forwarding an application from Shu Lung-ah, Deputy-Superintendent at a place called Put'êhar, who is charged with the delivery of sables [for the use of the palace], to the effect that the officers and soldiers at the place in question used to trap the sables in the open spaces amongst the hills in the vicinity of the Amur River, but of late they have been obliged to go to more remote places to trap them. At Put'êhar there are four hundred Government hunters who have never received any pay, and are not able to provide the horses, saddlery, and fodder that these longer journeys necessitate. It was humbly [illegible] therefore, that the matter mi[illegible] before His Majesty, and a requ[illegible] for the withdrawal of the annual [illegible] sables they were called upon to furnish. The memorialist was called upon [by the Superintendent of the *Shên Chi Ying*, or Peking Field Force], to give the matter his careful consideration, and to see what he could do to ameliorate the condition of the hunters referred to. He accordingly ordered enquiries to be made, and is now in a receipt of a report from Nomêntêlokorh, Chief Superintendent at Put'êhar, to the effect that he has made careful enquiries with the assistance of his deputy, and they find that the Ching Ch'i Li (精奇里) and Niu Man (牛曼) regions where sables breed, and where they used to be trapped in early years, situated to the east of the river, and on the northern bank of the Sung-hua River, in the neighbourhood of Hu-lan T'ing, have now been populated by emigrants who are bringing the country under cultivation. The result is that sables can only now be trapped by making excursions into the hills to a distance of some two or three thousand *li*. The capture of sables, again, is carried on during the winter, so that the hunters must be furnished with stout horses, fur raiment and rations, to prevent them from being frozen or starved to death. There are, however, four hundred hunters at Tahu'rh in the So-lun region who are not in Government pay, but are called upon to furnish one sable skin each per annum to the Government. After the murrain amongst the horses last year, these hunters were obliged to mount and provision themselves for long journeys in the mountains in pursuit of sables, entirely at their own cost, and they were reduced to an indescribable condition of distress [in consequence of the high price they had to pay for horses.] The Superintendent therefore begged to suggest, either that the four hundred unsubsidised hunters might be relieved from the necessity of providing sables, or that pay might be given them to enable them to support themselves. The memorialist has to observe that since the inhabitants of this region tendered their allegiance on the establishment of the [Manchu] kingdom, every male above the age of fifteen years was called upon to pay a tax of one sable skin per annum. In the twelfth year of Tao Kuang, at the suggestion of the Governor of Hê-lung-kiang, 1,500 of the 2,700 hunters that formed the population were released from the obligation to provide a sable skin apiece, and the taxable population was fixed at 1,200, who were selected from among the men best skilled in riding and the use of the bow. In the ninth year of Hsien Fêng, the military force in Hê-lung-kiang was increased by 1,000 Manchu cavalry, 300 of whom were selected from the 1,200 hunters alluded to above. In the eleventh year of T'ung Ch'ih, the Governor Tê Ying requested permission to enlist the remaining of these hunters and grant them monthly pay as regular soldiers, still calling upon them to provide their quota of sable skins. In reply, permission was given for 500 only to be enrolled, while it was ordered that no further application for the subsidising of the remaining 400 was to be made, but they were to continue as heretofore to provide their sable skin apiece. The memorialist then proceeds to remark that there can be no doubt that the obligation to furnish sables that is imposed upon the unsubsidised hunters bears very hardly upon them, and that their case is a pitiable one. Inasmuch, however, as he is not at liberty to suggest an increase of expenditure, he has, after careful thought, come to the conclusion that the only means of affording the relief to these people that he has been called

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

upon to take into consideration is to free them of the obligation to furnish sable skins. He therefore lays before His Majesty two alternative proposals :—(1) the abandonment of the claim for skins ; (2) the incorporation of these hunters into the army that their services may be availed of for public duty. Referred to the Board concerned.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Council Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd March, 1880, at 9.30 a.m.

Present :—Messrs. R. W. Little (Chairman), C. M. Dyce, H. R. Hearn, G. J. Helland, J. Bell-Irving, L. Mendel, W. C. Ward, J. H. Wisner, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

The Cash Statement, for week ending 20th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Local Post Office.—Seven applications for the appointment of Local Postmaster, now vacant owing to the death of Mr. J. McMillan, are submitted.

It is decided not to fill up the appointment till next Monday, the 29th inst., and to inform all applicants that the Council have decided to reduce the pay to Tls. 1,000 per annum, with medical attendance and quarters.

Legal Adviser.—Mr. N. J. Hannen is granted leave of absence until the end of the year.

Hongkew Bund.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published :—

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1880.

SIR,—If it is the intention of the Council to fill in the foreshore in front of the Astor House this year, I would suggest its being done as soon as possible, as the Chinese are taking away all the mud from far inside the proposed Bund line.

To do the work now would only require coolies to carry the mud up from outside the line ; but if it is delayed, the Council will, after a while, have to bring it from elsewhere in boats, causing double expense.

I am not aware if the Council propose carrying out the work at present, or even at all ; I only wished to call their attention to how inexpensively it can be done now to what it will cost after. The Chinese have finished widening the creek and taken away all the mud up to the line marked out by them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. C. JANSEN.

To the CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1880.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date addressed to the Chairman, and in reply I am directed to say that the Council do not intend to fill in the foreshore in front of the Astor House during this year.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

To D. C. JANSEN, Esq.,
Astor House, Hongkew.

The Meeting then adjourned.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of this Club was held on Tuesday evening at the Lower Boat-house under the presidency of Mr. A. Westall. There were present Messrs. J. C. Bois, F. Huchting, D. Glass, J. Andrews, A. Veitch, W. L. Tweedie, E. A. Fabris, R. P. Hunter, J. Hall, G. Philipps, [illegible] A. M. Archibald, J. M. Cory, C. Dowdall, J. C. Hunter, H. Anderson, and T. Brown.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, expressed the pleasure it afforded him to see so many present. He congratulated the members of the Club on the success of the past season, saying that the Spring Regatta would rank among the most successful ones ever held under the auspices of the Club, which, he was pleased to say, was in a flourishing and most satisfactory condition. He then called upon the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer to read their reports.

Mr. D. GLASS, the Hon. Secretary, then read his report which was as follows :—

In presenting to the members the Annual Accounts of the Club for last season the Committee have again to report a falling off in the number of members. The Committee have come to the conclusion that this is entirely owing to the disinclination or want of interest in all healthy and manly sports which characterizes the majority of young men now coming to Shanghai from England and America. This is not only apparent in the Rowing Club, but in other institutions for the practice of field sports as well ; as old members retire or go Home, their places are not filled, and hence our position with a small, though energetic, set of members.

This will become apparent when we state that of the 49 paying members on the list at this date, 34 have been in China from 7 to 17 years and upwards, and only 12 have arrived during the past two or three years. About 10 years ago we used to get 20 to 25 new members every year.

During the past year we collected subscriptions from 58 members, of whom 47 remain on the roll for this season, and it is gratifying to observe that several gentlemen have been put up for membership for this year.

Financially the Club is in a flourishing condition. We have two excellent boat-houses, one of them nearly new, and a large fleet of boats (including six "Eights") in very good order. All the boats have been repaired and varnished during the winter and (except the old tub fours) will last for years. Should the funds of the Club admit, the outgoing committee recommend to their successors to get four tub fours built, as this is a very useful class of boats. The stock of spare oars is almost exhausted, and it would be as well to order out a new lot at once.

We had a successful Autumn Regatta, and after expending $527.00 in prizes and $326.31 in general expenses, including painting the Upper Boat-house, this account shows a credit balance of $35.81 transferred to general account.

The general account now presented to you by the Honorary Treasurer shows a credit balance of Tls. 30.90.

The Committee have been in treaty with Mr. Groom for the sale of the old Upper Boat-house site for Tls. 100, and it is expected the matter will be arranged in a few days.

The following debit and credit account of the Autumn Regatta, 1879, was handed round for inspection :—

Debit.

To Prizes	$ 527.00
" General Expenses	326.31
" Transfer to S.R.C. General Account	35.81
	$ 889.12

Credit.

By Entry Money	$ 307.00
" Subscriptions	582.12
	$ 889.12

Mr. C. DOWDALL proposed, and Mr. R. P. HUNTER seconded, the adoption of the report and accounts, which were unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that it would be observed that there had been a slight falling off in the number of members, and exhorted those present to manifest their interest in the Club by trying to persuade their friends and new arrivals to join them. It was a remarkable fact, but nevertheless a true one, that of the forty-nine paying members, thirty-four of them had been in Shanghai from seven to seventeen years and upwards, and their long connection with the Club unmistakeably showed that they appreciated the exercise combined with pleasure derived from membership. This of itself should be a sufficient inducement to cause new blood to join them.

Some conversation then ensued as to the probability of the sale of the site of the old Upper Boat-house, and a strong feeling prevailed that if the negotiations with Mr. Groom were successfully carried through the money should be invested in the purchase of new tub "fours."

The question of the Spring Regatta was then discussed and it was decided to hold it on the Creek instead of the River, and to make it more attractive than usual by the introduction of sampan and canoe races. It was decided that if possible the Regatta should come off before the Races.

The CHAIRMAN said the only remaining business before the meeting was the election of a Committee for the ensuing year. As two of the old Committee-men were going Home and two others were desirious of resigning, it would be necessary for the members to infuse new blood into the management.

The ballot resulted in the election of the following gentlemen as the Committee for the ensuing year :—Messrs. Westall, Huchting, and Glass (members of the old Committee) Dowdall, and Dudgeon.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Gas Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Club under the presidency of Mr. F. B. Forbes, the Chairman of the Board of Directors. There were present: —Messrs. J. G. Purdon, F. G. White (Directors), E. H. Lavers, J. M. Young, M. E. Towell, A. Veitch, R. Francis, E. P. Hague, J. K. Davis, R. H. Burrows, J. W. Harding, W. B. Jamieson, W. Reiners, C. M. Dyce, J. Buchanan, O. Brandt, and Geo. J. Yeo (engineer and secretary), representing 522 votes.

The CHAIRMAN—There are now 522 votes present, and it requires 300 to make a quorum. We will therefore commence business.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then said—Gentlemen, the reports and accounts have been in your hands for several days, and I think you will agree with the directors that they show that the Company is in a more satisfactory condition now than it has ever been before. If we look back at the proceedings of the last three years, we find that we began 1877 with a debt to our bankers of some Tls. 7,600, and we then had a nominal depreciation fund of about Tls. 6,500. Our works at that time, from causes which are well-known to all of you, had got into a very bad state, and very extensive repairs, renewals and improvements were required. In the last three years we have spent over Tls. 31,000 in extending the works and in improving and enlarging and renewing the mains. Our works are now not only fully equal to present requirements, but we have a reserve of retorts by which we are placed entirely beyond the reach of such an accident as that which occurred in December 1877, when the Settlement was nearly placed in a state of darkness. During the same three years we have written off nearly Tls. 40,000 for depreciation, and, as you will see from the accounts, we have been able to pay off the loans which were necessary to carry on the alterations and extensions I have spoken of. Our depreciation fund now stands at over Tls. 20,000, and that, I am happy to say, is not a mere book account, but it begins to represent a real reserve fund for use in case of unforeseen contingencies. You will see that the directors have placed

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Tls. 6,000 on fixed deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and probably during the course of this year the directors will be able to make further fixed deposits but that of course is a question for the directors to decide upon as the year goes on. Of course, during these three years, while we have been making these extensions and improvements, it has been necessary for the shareholders to be content with a comparatively small dividend; but I think the prudence of the sacrifice is fully justified by the results. We have been very lucky during the past year in being able to get coal, the average price of which was eighteen per cent. cheaper than in 1878, while the average yield of gas per ton has been seven per cent. greater; but in spite of this unusual cheapness, the net cost of our coal, owing to the very small receipts which we get from the sale of residual products, is yet fully three and a half times greater than the cost of coal to the London Companies. On the other hand also the salaries and wages for skilled management and labour are much higher than they are at Home, so that our working expenses are and must necessarily continue to be comparatively very heavy. Unless we can distribute the expenses over a larger consumption than we now have we do not see how any important reduction can be made in the price of gas. In fact, I may say that so far as our prices for gas are concerned at the present time, I think they are as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other place in the East. The new form in which the accounts are made out seems to us much clearer than the old one, and practically the accounts explain themselves, but the directors will be glad to answer any questions the meeting may wish to ask. I now beg to move—

That the report of the directors and the accounts for the year 1879, as presented, be accepted and passed.

Mr. Purdon—I second the motion.

None of the shareholders having any remarks to make, the Chairman put the motion to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

Report.

The Directors, in submitting their report for 1879, are glad to be able to point to the continued prosperity of the Company, and to the satisfactory result of the year's working.

The increase in the consumption of gas has been about 8 per cent. over that of 1878, and the average price received from all sources has been $3 07 per thousand cubic feet, against $3.11 in 1878. There has also been a gratifying increase in the receipts from sales of residual products of about 14 per cent. over the previous year.

The directors have recently imported some gas-engines, one of which is successfully working at the Presbyterian Mission Press. The economy and advantage of these engines for purposes where only moderate power is required will, it may be hoped, lead to an extension of their use in the Settlement.

The new form in which the accounts for 1879 are presented, is as far as possible, in accordance with that employed by Gas Companies at Home, and the directors trust that the clearer detail with which the working and position of the Company are shown may be approved by the shareholders.

The net profit for the year was Tls. 35,120 93 as against Tls. 29,551.18 in 1878. Tls. 15,000 have been absorbed by two dividends of five per cent. each, and Tls. 9,411.26 have been written off for depreciation. The balance at credit of Depreciation Fund is now Tls. 20,669.59, of which the directors have already placed Tls. 6,000 on fixed deposit for a year with the Company's Bankers.

The directors, being invited to join with other local associations in representing to H.B.M.'s Government the advisability of extending the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Acts to Shanghai, replied that, while they fully appreciated the advantages of local registration, the decision of the question would have to be referred to the shareholders. In view of this possibility of local registration in the near future, the Directors recommend that no further action be taken at present with regard to the new Deed of Settlement, and a resolution on the subject will be brought forward at the annual meeting.

In the appended report of the engineer will be found the usual statistics and information about the works and plant.

The directors retire according to the Deed of Settlement, but Messrs. Purdon and White, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. O. Brandt offers himself for re-election as Auditor.

F. B. Forbes,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1880.

Summary of Engineer's Fortnightly Reports to the Directors during the year 1879 :—

Land.—103 feet of the North Bund of the Works have been renewed with Malava woodwork, &c. This Bund will require further repairs during 1880.

Buildings.—All the Buildings are in good order.

Works' Plant.—The usual renewal of worn-out retorts took place. The scrubber has been remodelled, enlarged and rendered more efficient. The machinery and apparatus generally are in good order.

Mains.—In the Nanking Road, West of the Chekiang Road and extending into the Bubbling Well Road, 733 yards of 4-inch and 3-inch mains have been replaced by the following mains, as follows :—27 yards of 7 inch, 43 yards of 6 inch, 627 yards of 5 inch, 36 yards of 4 inch. In the Minghong and Woosung Roads, 339 yards of the following mains have been extended :—99 yards of 4 inch, 240 yards of 3 inch.

Services.—An unusual number of services, including nearly the whole of those of the public lamps, have had to be renewed, as a considerable leakage of gas was found to be taking place in them, especially during the long continued heat of the past summer.

The amount of coal carbonized during the year was tons 3,740½, which produced 33.975,800 cubic feet of gas.

The average illuminating power of the gas was equal to 19 sperm candles.

The loss by leakage and unaccounted for gas was 10.14%.

There has been an increase of 2,233,239 cubic feet of gas (8%) in the consumption over that of last year.

The number of consumers on the 31st December was :—460 Foreigners, against 437 last year; 158 Natives, against 160 last year; 455 Public Lamps, against 453 last year.

Geo. J. Yeo,
Engineer and Secretary.

Shanghai, 31st December, 1879.

Working Account for the Year ending 31st December. 1879.

Dr.

		Tls.
Manufacture of Gas:—		
To Cost of Coal carbonized	18,965.88	
" " Purifying Material	968.09	
" " Oil, Waste, Tallow, &c.	189.15	
" " Salaries and Wages	5,497.91	
" " Maintenance and repairs of Works and Residences; Renewal of Retorts; Tools and Material; Fuel for residences and shops	4,706.35	
		30,318.38
Distribution of Gas:—		
To Wages of Meter Inspectors, &c.	1,103.76	
" Cost of Maintenance of Mains and Services; and Municipal charges for repairs to roads	853.19	
		1,956.95
Management and General Charges:—		
To Salaries and Wages	3,325.60	
" Printing and Stationery	588.95	
" Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	110.39	
" Medical Attendance	350.00	
" Fire Insurance	246.99	
" Land Taxes	15.74	
" Legal Expenses (New Deed of Settlement, &c.)	245.20	
" Directors' Fees	1,030.00	
" Auditor's Fee	200.00	
		6,112.87
" Balance, being profit on Working Account		34,849.30
	Tls.	73,237.50

Cr.

		Tls.
By Amount of Charges for Gas, less Public Lamp expenses, meter, rents, &c.:—		
Europeans	54,955.65	
Natives	12,776.92	
		67,732.57
By Residual Products:—		
Coke	4,845.95	
Tar	660.28	
		5,506.23
	Tls.	73,237.50

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Dr.

	Tls.
To Dividend of 5% on Capital, paid 16th July, 1879	7,500.00
" Bad Debts written off	30.17
" Amount reserved for Dividend in January, 1880	7,500.00
" Balance transferred to Depreciation Fund	20,120.93
Tls.	35,151 10

Cr.

	Tls.
By Exchange Account—Dollars being taken at 73%	73.62
" Return from China Fire Insurance Co. Limited	43.35
" Collection of amount overpaid in 1878	165.30
" Bad Debts recovered	19.53
" Balance of Working Account	34,849.30
Tls.	35,151.10

Depreciation Fund for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Dr.

		Tls.
To Amounts written off for Depreciation:—		
From Buildings and Works	2,263.86	
" Mains, Services, etc.	7,073.43	
" Furniture	73.97	
		9,411.26
" Balance		20,669.59
	Tls.	30,080.85

Cr.

	Tls.
By Balance, 31st December, 1878	9,959.92
" Balance of Profit and Loss Account transferred	20,120.93
Tls.	30,080.85
1880. January 1st.—By Balance Tls.	20,669.59

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1879.

LIABILITIES.

	Tls.
To Capital Account:— 1,500 Shares at Tls. 100 each	150,000.00
" Depreciation Fund	20,669.59
" Sundry Creditors	279.08
" Amount on Deposit from Coke Contractor	876.00
" Amount on Deposit from Gas Consumers	529.25
" Dividends unpaid	668.00
" Amount reserved for Dividend in Jan. 1880*	7,500.00
Tls.	180,521.92

* Paid 16th January 1880.

ASSETS.

		Tls.
By Land, Buildings and Works for the Manufacture of Gas:—		
Cost of Land and Buildings on 31st December, 1878	32,000.00	
Additions to Buildings during the year	263.86	
Value of Works and Machinery for Manufacture of Gas transferred from Plant Account	52,000.00	
	84,263.86	
Less written off for Depreciation on Buildings and Works	2,263.86	
		82,000.00
By Mains, Services, etc., for the Distribution of Gas:—		
Total Cost of Plant on 31st December, 1878	115,000.00	
Extension of Mains in Hongkew and renewal of Mains in part of Bubbling Well Road; reconstruction of scrubber; retort fittings and tools	3,748.58	
Interest to Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	324.85	
	119,073.43	
Deduct, transfer of value of Works and Machinery for Manufacture of Gas, as above	52,000.00	
	67,073.43	
Less written off for depreciation	7,073.43	
		60,000.00
By Office Furniture:— Cost on 31st Dec., 1878	300.00	
Additions during the year	73.97	
	373.97	
Less written off for depreciation	123.97	
		250.00

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

By Fire Insurance:—		
S.8/30 Months unexpired		148.76
By Stocks on hand:—		
Fittings	14,870.33	
Coal. Tar, Purifying Material and Gas in holders.....	2,421.90	
Gas Engines, Gas Cooking Stoves and improved large Burners..	1,202.39	
		18,494.62
By Sundry Debtors:—		
Amounts due for Gas, Fittings, Coke and Tar †		9,967.39
Remittances to England for Material		283.97
By Balance at Credit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	9,050.34	
By Cash with Secretary	321.84	
		9,372.18
		Tls. 180,521.92

† Since collected Tls. 9,335.28.

The CHAIRMAN—At the last meeting of the Company the directors presented the draft of a new Deed of Settlement, which was accepted by the shareholders then present, without question. Some time afterwards, however, objections were raised by shareholders who were absent from the meeting to certain clauses in the Deed of Settlement, the force of which the directors and their legal adviser were bound to admit, and the draft deed was revised and a new copy made; and it was the intention of the directors to bring it forward at this meeting for definite acceptance. It is within your knowledge that a short time ago a movement was made by certain local associations to obtain an extension of the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Acts to Shanghai, and the directors were asked to join in the representations to be made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject. We replied that we did not feel authorised to take any action in the matter without the direct sanction of the shareholders, and therefore we have waited to get the opinion of this meeting. We have reason to believe that the matter is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. We do not know how far it has gone, but we understand that the Chief Justice and Sir Thomas Wade are reporting on the matter, and as you know very strong representations have gone forth from the community here in favour of an extension of the Acts to Shanghai. The directors feel it would be highly advantageous that the status of the Company and its shareholders should be more clearly defined and legalised; and as there seems to be a fair chance for local registration, the directors think it best for the present deed to stand over as in case of the Joint Stock Companies' Acts being extended here, certain clauses in it would have to be changed. I, therefore, now move—

That in the opinion of this meeting an extension to Shanghai of the provisions of the English Joint Stock Companies' Acts would be advantageous to this Company; and that, as the subject is believed to be under the consideration of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, it is expedient to delay for the present the final adoption and signature of the new Deed of Settlement.

Mr. E. H. LAVERS—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The CHAIRMAN—Has any shareholder any remarks to make on the motion?

No remarks were forthcoming, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business, gentlemen, is the election of directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. M. YOUNG—As I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the Company is about to lose you from the management, I have much pleasure in proposing the following motion—

That Mr. J. G. Purdon be elected Chairman, and Mr. F. G. White and Mr. F. D. Hitch be elected Directors to serve until the next annual general meeting.

Mr. TOWELL—I have much pleasure in seconding it.

The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business is the election of an auditor of the Company for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. FRANCIS proposed, and Mr. J. M. YOUNG seconded—

That Mr. O. Brandt be elected auditor of the Company to serve until the next annual meeting.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes all the business the directors have to bring before the meeting. If any shareholder has anything to bring forward we shall be pleased to hear him.

No one rose to speak, and after passing the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, the shareholders dispersed.

Correspondence.

THE SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Before the annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club is held, I would ask leave to call the attention of the athletic part of our community to this institution, which has lost a great many of its former glories. A cricket club in a place the size of Shanghai should be as far as possible a public institution, and not a private and exclusive côterie. It should not be a feeble imitation of the M. C. C. or of Prince's, but it should be a town club, and anyone with a love of the game should have a chance of playing without being deterred by the expense or by the exclusiveness of the members. At present the annual subscription is fifteen taels, and the entrance fee ten. I would not say for a moment that a regular player does not get full money's worth for his money, but there are many busy men among us, who feel that as they may be only able to get out to the cricket ground once or twice a week during the season, they had better save their dollars and play lawn tennis instead. Others, again, know that the length of their stay in Shanghai is problematical, and therefore do not care to pay Tls. 25 for possibly one season's play. The amount of subscriptions paid does not at present keep the Club in an effective state. There were great complaints of the deficiency of gear last season. It was difficult to find a club bat without large pieces broken out of the blade. At the various matches the funds of the Club were insufficient to pay for the Band, and it was necessary to send the hat round, and at the close of the season there was a list sent to the members calling on them to pay a tael apiece for "ground expenses," which it seems were not covered by the annual subscriptions.

I would respectfully suggest to the Committee of the S.C.C. two remedies for our impecuniosity. 1st.—The abolition of the entrance fee. I am convinced that the number of members who would join if this fee were abolished, would more than make up the sum foregone. 2nd.—The institution of subscribers at reduced rates. The present Club might admit a number of subscribers at, say, $5.00 per annum, who should have the use of the ground and of the cricketing gear, but should have no voice in the management of the Club. The name of each subscriber should be submitted annually to the Committee, who would thus have it in their power to keep out objectionable characters, and at the same time the smallness of the subscription would, I hope, attract numbers of players who have hitherto been kept off the ground. The out-door staff of the Customs, to name one set of men alone, always furnishes a fair contingent of players at the out-ports, and would doubtless do the same in Shanghai, if invited to join on terms which they could afford.

There is one other point which I would mention. The rules of the Club state that soldiers and sailors of the Royal Navy are always welcome to play, but I fear that none of the blue-jackets are aware of this. The Committee might see that each man-of-war in port during the cricket season was made acquainted with this fact, and if every season a match was played between an eleven of the S.C.C. and twenty-two of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Navy, I think it would prove an attraction.

It will indeed be a shame, if, with the finest cricket ground in the East, and with a large community of young and athletic men, we allow so noble a game to languish for want of proper measures to arrest its decadence.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A MEMBER OF THE S.C.C.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—You state in your issue of the *Daily News* of the 29th ult. that two mandarins, a detective and a sergeant of the Municipal Police Force, and several runners from the city went down to Woosung to seize on board the British steamer *Gwalior* two officials connected with the Chinese Embassy in London.

As it is presumable that the charge laid against these individuals was a political one and therefore not covered by extradition treaties, might I ask,

First, how the commander of the *Gwalior* came to admit on board the party and give them permission to search his ship? and,

Second, how a sergeant and detective of the Shanghai Municipal Police found themselves mixed up in a purely political affair with the mandarins and several city runners.

The Council have sufficient employment for their Police Force in preserving good order, and had better refrain from making themselves political agents.

RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, 29th March.

THE SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Discussion has usually the effect of reviving the interest of a subject, and anything which may attract attention to the Shanghai Cricket Club must be regarded as a step in the right direction. Whether, however, the letter of "A Member," which appears in your impression of to-day, will improve the prospects of the Club for the coming season is doubtful, and whether the statements put forward are correct is questionable.

To deal in detail with the charges brought against the working of the S.C.C.:

1st.—*That it is a private and exclusive côterie.* I believe it to be a fact that there is not a single instance of black-balling on record. From the minutes of meetings held a few years back, it will be found that successive committees expressed the opinion that with certain reservations no better qualification could exist than a knowledge of the game.

2nd.—*That men are deterred by the expense from joining.* This, I take it, is the point most open to discussion, and the general feeling of those interested in the welfare of the Club is, that under the circumstances it is impracticable to reduce the present entrance fee and subscription. An entrance fee is a reasonable contribution of the in-comer towards the plant of the Club, in the formation of which he has incurred no risk, and he succeeds to a valuable collection of gear and appurtenances, having borne no share in their purchase. The annual subscription—Tls. 15—defrays current expenses, and I think no one who

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

has belonged to Home Clubs but will agree that the appointments of the S.C.C. are especially good. At Home a man subscribes two to three guineas per annum (with a fair chance of receiving a "round robin" for extras) and provides his own bat, pads and gloves, the Club supplying practice balls—small size, ordinarily known as four-and-sixpenny—and possibly *ash-handled* bats. In Shanghai a member need not expend a cent on his furniture—pads, gloves, *cane-handled* bats and match balls being found for ordinary practice; further, there is a large and well-organized staff of coolies as fielders. I must join issue with "A Member" as to the condition of the gear last year; even at the end of the season it was not necessary to play with a broken bat. A subscription of $5.00 would not recoup the Club for the damage caused by each member in ordinary play, and to institute "A Member's" suggestion would be to replace, say for instance, 40 subscribers of in all Tls. 600, by 160 of $5.00 each, without allowing for any increase of "wear and tear." The prospects of this year are considered good, and a large influx of new members is expected, a consummation most devoutly to be wished. A man bent on cricket will not be deterred by a first payment, which, if it may at first sight appear heavy, is certainly as low as that asked for any amusement here.

3rd.—That the subscriptions were insufficient to pay for a Band at matches." With all deference, this complaint, as against the working of the Club, is hardly justifiable, the Band being certainly a luxury. A similar objection might be raised to members paying for their own tiffins.

"Ground expenses" are coupled with the Band, but the call was not exceptional, having been recognised for a long time past, and covering such conveniences as washing of clothes, &c., a form of usefulness the Committee would hardly undertake to perform.

"A Member" has, I think, misread the rule whereby blue-jackets are allowed the use of the ground; such occasions are exceptional, and granted merely by courtesy of the Club.

All will appreciate the interest in cricket displayed by "A Member," but I would submit that the remedy will not be found in the measures he proposes, and rather in the accession to the decimated ranks of the S.C.C. of the many new-comers whose energies have up to the present found a sufficient outlet in *tittupping* a ball over a net.

Trusting this "will carry firm conviction to 'A Member's hesitating heart,"

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Another Member of the S.C.C.

Miscellaneous.

THE CONSERVATION OF THE RIVER HWANGPOO.

Through the courtesy of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce we are enabled to lay before our readers the resolution to be proposed at the meeting of the Mercantile Community to be held at the Shanghai Club to-morrow for the consideration of the scheme promoted by the Chamber for the conservation of the river Hwangpoo, together with the proposed memorial on the subject to be forwarded to the foreign Ministers at Peking.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the commercial interests of Shanghai are seriously threatened by the deterioration of the River approaches to the port, and whereas all appeals to the Chinese authorities to undertake the Conservancy of the River have proved ineffectual, owing to the want of funds for that object;

Resolved, that this meeting of the Mercantile Community of Shanghai, concurs with the Chamber of Commerce in deeming it expedient to recommend that funds for River Conservancy be raised by the imposition of dues at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent. *ad valorem* on all merchandise imported or exported through the Imperial Maritime Customs here, these funds to be administered by a Conservancy Board on which the Mercantile Community shall be represented.

Resolved also that this meeting approves of the following memorial on the subject to the Representatives of Foreign Powers in China, and desires that it be circulated for signature by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and forwarded to Their Excellencies as soon as possible.

MEMORIAL.

To Their Excellencies
The Representatives of Foreign Powers in China.

May it please Your Excellencies,

We, the undersigned, merchants of Shanghai of different nationalities, beg to draw your attention to the increasing obstructions to the navigation of the Whangpoo River, the main waterway between Shanghai and the sea. The subject has already been so often brought to your notice during past years, that it does not seem necessary to recapitulate in detail the growing encroachments of bars and shoals on the navigable channel of the River, by which the commercial prosperity of this port is seriously threatened. It may be enough for us to refer to the facts, as presented in the correspondence forwarded last autumn to Your Excellencies by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

The general question of the Conservancy of the Whangpoo River is undoubtedly one of much complication, and it can only be approached by persons of special scientific knowledge, aided by numerous and systematic observations. But there is no reason to suppose that the dredging and maintenance of a navigable channel across the Woosung Bar, and an immediate improvement of the harbour of Shanghai cannot be accomplished by the same means which have proved successful elsewhere, and at an expenditure which can be calculated in advance with sufficient accuracy.

We have been led to believe by the unsatisfactory results of repeated applications that all attempts to persuade the Chinese authorities to dredge the Bar will be unavailing, and that no regard for the important revenue derived from the trade of this port is likely to induce them to do more than they are compelled to do by treaty stipulations, none of which directly provide for the removal of obstructions to navigation. The evils complained of are, however, so great that prompt action to avert them is urgently demanded, and as we understand that one, if not the principal, objection of the Chinese Government is the want of money for the purpose, we are induced to propose means by which the necessary funds may be raised without trenching on existing revenues.

The gradual closing of this port unfortunately menaces not only our interests as merchants, but those of property holders in our Settlements, and of the owners of the great fleet of steamers and ships that trade in these waters. We feel that in strict justice any scheme of taxation for the improvement of our river approaches should include everyone interested in the fortunes of the port, and we have no reason to suppose that property holders and shipowners would be averse to an arrangement by which they might contribute their fair proportion. We are aware that there are difficulties in the way of reaching these two classes, but we would beg of Your Excellencies to consider whether these difficulties may not in some manner be overcome. In the meantime, however, it seems to us evident that trade, for which Shanghai was first opened to foreigners and which is the main source of her past, as it must be of her future prosperity, offers the widest and best area over which to distribute taxation for River Conservancy. The aggregate annual value of this trade, as shown by the Customs Returns for the six years, 1873 to 1878 inclusive, has averaged Tls. 125,000,000 Shanghai Sycee, and under present circumstances the most practical form of raising the requisite funds would seem to be by dues on the whole trade, based on a percentage which long experience has proved not to be onerous, and levied like the tariff duties in a way which would cause the least possible trouble and expense.

We propose in short that special conventions be made with China by which River Conservancy Dues of one-tenth of one per cent. *ad valorem* shall be imposed on all merchandise, whether foreign or native owned, passed through the Imperial Maritime Customs of this port, on the first entry of the goods, but not leviable in cases of re-export from Shanghai. It should be expressly stipulated that the funds so raised should be wholly and exclusively expended, first in keeping open a navigable channel across the Woosung Bar, and afterwards in the general improvement of the River and port. To ensure this we believe it to be indispensable that the work should be supervised and controlled by an essentially Foreign Board of Conservancy, on which the Chinese authorities should be adequately represented by the Commissioner of Customs or others, as may be decided by the High Contracting Parties. It would also seem advisable that the members of this Board should be invested by the Central Government with powers to execute the works necessary for river and harbour conservancy within certain limits, and that they should be able to dispose of the dues, not only for current expenditure, but even to pledge them as security for public loans, should an immediate outlay be required equal to the estimated income of several years.

According to the figures already quoted, the amount of such dues would be about Tls. 125,000 Shanghai Sycee per annum, and they would grow with the natural expansion of the trade. As the records of the Chamber of Commerce contain a tender made some years ago to dredge a channel across the Bar of sufficient breadth and depth for Tls. 107,000 or Tls. 80,000 dredgers being provided, it is probable, not only that the dues would yield ample funds for dredging the Bar, but that there would be an annually increasing surplus applicable to such other works in the river and harbour as might be recommended by the engineers in charge.

The best proof which we can offer to Your Excellencies of the importance which we attach to the immediate execution of the works in question is that we ask to have the expense defrayed by an extra burden on the trade in which we ourselves are concerned, although that is already sufficiently hampered by direct and indirect taxation. We are glad to know through the Chamber of Commerce, that Your Excellencies have already been pleased to approve in principle of the arrangement proposed, and we trust that on your recommendation early steps may be taken to negotiate the necessary conventions with China.

ASSAULT BY "THE ECHO" ON BRITISH MERCHANTS.

The following appeared in the London *Echo* on the 7th February, and we publish it as an example of the views of some writers at Home on affairs in the Far East:—

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The *Overland China Mail* from Hongkong, just to hand, contains an interesting account of a debate in the Legislative Council of that Colony, and an important letter from Sir Thomas Wade to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. In this letter and the subsequent debate we see British officials and British merchants taking opposite sides; the officials, with more or less energy, contending for right and fair dealing; the merchants undisguisedly advocating the interests of smugglers. Hongkong, a barren rock about ten miles long, encloses between itself and the coast of China the magnificent harbour of Victoria. Immediately outside the outlets from the harbour vessels enter Chinese waters, where east, west, and south of the island, the Chinese Customs Service has for years maintained stations from which their revenue cruisers overhaul the junks which emerge from Hongkong, and levy then and there the Customs due, and it is alleged, possibly not without some ground, sometimes more than is due, upon goods intended for import into China. This is what our Hongkong fellow-countrymen bitterly denounce as the *blockade* of Hongkong; and if they had their way they would make their quarrel a *casus belli*, and send Her Majesty's ships to blow these Customs cruisers out of the water. The British Consul at Canton, Sir Brooke Robertson, our Envoy at Peking, Sir Thomas Wade, and the Governor of Hongkong himself, Mr. Pope Hennessy, are all agreed that the constant smuggling of opium and salt from Hongkong fully explains the action of the Chinese, and that until some method is proposed by which the Government of China shall see reasonable prospect of securing its revenue the blockade cannot be protested against. On the other hand, the merchants—represented by Mr. Ryrie and Mr. Keswick, and the Chamber of Commerce—will be satisfied with nothing less than the unconditional removal of the cruisers; that is, they wish, and they do not conceal their wish, that dishonest people who live in Hongkong shall have abundant opportunities of defrauding the Chinese revenue. They contend that Hongkong is a "free" port, and among the recommendations of a "free" port facilities for smuggling evidently rank high. We are glad to see that Sir Thomas Wade reminded them that if a British Superintendent of Trade declared Hongkong a free port, the Treaty by which China conceded the island does nothing of the kind. By Article III of the Treaty of Nanking it was agreed that Hongkong should be ceded to us, "it being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required and keep stores for that purpose."

EDUCATIONAL WORKS FOR THE CHINESE.

MINUTES *of Meetings of the Committee for the publication of "a Series of School and Text-books," held at the London Mission, Shanghai, 15th, 16th and 17th March,* 1880.

OPENING OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rev. Dr. A. Williamson, Rev. Dr. Y. J. Allen, Rev. W. Muirhead, Rev. T. Taylor, and Mr. John Fryer were present. Dr. Williamson was asked to occupy the Chair, and Mr. Fryer to act as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read and were formally passed.

STATE OF FUNDS.

The Treasurer, Mr. Muirhead, laid on the table a statement of the funds in his hands, showing an actual balance of Taels 1,683.87, which, with sums not yet received, would be increased to about Taels 1,720. When subscriptions, which are expected from Peking, Hongkong and other places have been received, the total funds at the disposal of the Committee will, it is hoped, amount to over Taels 2,000.

A letter was read from Dr. Martin, showing that he had not yet collected any subscriptions in Peking. In view of his early departure for America, it was decided to write and ask him to take immediate steps in this matter.

Dr. Allen reported that there had not been sufficient time for him to receive an answer from his Board to which he had promised to write for funds; but he hoped for a satisfactory reply shortly.

A letter from Mr. Drew at Ningpo, with offers of assistance, and others of a similar character, were read, from which the Committee were glad to find that considerable interest is taken in the work they have in hand.

Dr. Williamson reported that Mr. Holcombe had promised to represent the interests of the Committee on his return to Peking, and read a letter from the Rev. J. Hoare, consenting to do the same at Ningpo. It was hoped that subscriptions would soon be forthcoming from these places; and that when the new prospectus was completed and forwarded to the agents appointed in other ports, the funds would be considerably increased.

Dr. Williamson promised to bring the claims of the Committee before the notice of societies and individuals in England during his stay there.

THE PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF BOOKS.

Dr. Osgood's Anatomy.—Specimens of the engravings already prepared were shown and highly approved of. Dr. Osgood has obtained from America a series of blocks required for printing the better class of the illustrations, and is prepared to publish the work from his own resources. The Committee agreed to purchase 300 copies when it is completed.

Dr. Graves' Topography of the Holy Land, and his *Sacred Geography for the Young.*—These works were laid on the table and accepted. Dr. Williamson represented that he had laid the matter of their publication before the American Religious Tract Society, and hoped that Society would defray all the expenses. It was agreed that Dr. Graves' offer to get both works published at Canton under his superintendence should be accepted.

Mr. Faber's Letter Writer.—This work, while excellent of its kind, did not appear to the Committee to differ from many native works already existing of the same class. There was nothing in it, apparently, to render it particularly useful to Christian converts, for whom such a book is needed. Mr. Muirhead was asked to write to Mr. Faber, pointing out the requirements which are not satisfied in this work, and asking him to make the necessary alterations.

Dr. Martin's Political Economy and Jurisprudence.—These works are finished, and a supply will be brought to Shanghai shortly. His *Mental Philosophy, and Mathematical Physics* are in progress, and will be completed on his return to China after his approaching visit to America.

Mr. Fryer's Elementary Chemistry.—The manuscript was laid before the Committee and accepted. He was asked to proceed at once with its publication.

Mr. Chapin's Geography and Maps.—A letter was read to the effect that his work on Geography was completed, and he wished to print and publish his maps during the present spring at Tungchow. Dr. Williamson promised to write to him and explain that the Committee did not object to his going on with them at once on his own responsibility.

Zoology.—Mr. Fryer read a letter from Messrs. F. Warne & Co., the publishers of a series of cheap coloured zoological pictures, to whom he had been asked to write for an estimate. Their offer to supply a thousand copies on reasonable terms was accepted. While they were being printed in England, Miss Williamson at Chefoo would prepare a translation of the letterpress, which could be printed and bound up with them on their arrival.

Bishop Burdon's Works.—A letter was read in which the Bishop undertook the responsibility of their publication at Hongkong.

Dr. Farnham's Elementary Natural Philosophy.—A letter was read, in which funds were asked for the engraving of the illustrations. It was agreed that when the work or a specimen of it should be laid before the Committee, the matter should have full consideration.

Mr. Mateer's Work on Vocal Music.—It was remarked that for the mere purpose of teaching children in mission-schools to sing hymns to foreign tunes the book was well suited; but that it could never be regarded as a treatise on Vocal Music calculated to be of general use. The Sol-fa system being entirely ignored in it was also considered as an objection. The Committee agreed that it should be printed; and hoped it would be supplemented by a work of a more general character.

Mr. Scarborough's Elementary Geography.—Mr. Chapin's and other criticisms were read, and it was arranged for its revision by correspondence through Mr. Muirhead.

History of England.—Mr. Muirhead promised to revise his History of England, and have it ready for publication in three months.

Modern History.—Mr. Rhein having offered to translate an elementary work on Modern History on the basis of the "Historical Primers," his offer was accepted.

Wall Charts.—The accounts for carriage and mounting of these charts were presented and allowed. When the Chinese names have been affixed to them, copies are to be sent to Mr. Holt and to other agents for exhibition, with a view to obtaining purchasers. It was agreed to ask Dr. Möllendorf to give the names for those on Natural History. Dr. C. C. Baldwin and Rev. N. Sites had previously undertaken those on Astronomy.

Mr. Corbett's Church History.—This book as well as Mr. Chapin's Geography being ready for the press, it was considered inadvisable to wait any longer till the nomenclature could be determined for the proper names in them. The writers were therefore to be asked to commence printing at once, the Committee agreeing to take 300 copies of each work.

Size of Books.—It was decided that the larger works and text-books should be of uniform size with the Kiangnan Arsenal publications, *i.e.*, twenty-two characters to a column, and ten columns to a page. The "readers" and elementary school-books are to be of smaller size both as regards page and type, and are to have twenty characters in each column, with nine columns to each page.

Other works of the series.—Most of the remaining works of the series are in progress, and the Committee are anxiously waiting to receive the manuscripts.

NOMENCLATURE.

Mr. Muirhead proposed that the characters used for persons and places in the Wen-li translations of the Old and New Testaments published by the British and American Bible Societies should be adopted. This was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Williamson proposed that the lists supplied by Mr. Wylie, in Mr. Doolittle's vocabulary, should be adopted, viz., 1.—Mathematical and Astronomical terms. 2.—Terms used in Mechanics. 3.—List of Fixed Stars. Also that the list of Buddhist words and phrases by Dr. Edkins, and of Taouist words and phrases by Dr. Chalmers, both published in the same vocabulary should be accepted. These propositions were carried.

Dr. Allen laid on the table a list of persons and places occurring in Japanese history, with their Chinese equivalents. He was asked to go on and complete it as far as possible, with a view to its adoption by the Committee.

Mr. Fryer showed specimens of various lists of scientific terms and proper names which he had been accumulating for several years past from all available sources. He hoped to have some of these lists ready for publication during the present year; but as they have to be done at leisure moments, it would be impossible to make rapid progress. He was advised to write to Peking and Yeddo for lists of the Chinese terms employed in the translation of foreign books at the Universities of those places, so as to accumulate materials for a *Translator's Vade Mecum*, which the Committee hoped he would place in their hands for publication.

With respect to proper names, a list of above 25,000 geographical terms in most frequent use, drawn up by H.E. Li Fung-pao, the present Chinese Minister at Berlin, with the assistance of Dr. Kreyer and Dr. Allen, was brought before the notice of the Committee by Mr. Fryer. This list is the basis upon which a large atlas of the world on Mercator's projection has been prepared, and is being photo-lithographed at Berlin. It also represents the nomenclature employed by Dr. Kreyer in a translation of Daniel's Geography, a large standard work in sixteen

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Chinese volumes. After a long discussion, the following seven resolutions were passed:—

1.—That geographical terms in general and long-continued use are to be retained.

2.—The characters used in the list drawn up by Li Fung-pao are to be employed for all other terms as far as they go.

3.—Such new terms as do not appear in that list are to be rendered by means of a syllabary to be afterwards determined upon, so as to secure uniformity.

4.—That Li Fung-pao's list be harmonized and printed for circulation as a portion of the proposed *Vade Mecum*.

5.—That Mr. Muirhead and Mr. Fryer be constituted as a sub-committee to agree upon a syllabary for rendering geographical names and names of persons into Chinese.

6.—That Mr. Butler be asked to revise his list of scripture geographical names, and add to it a list of scripture personal names, so that it may be printed by the Committee without delay.

7.—That Mr. Fryer be authorized to engage the services of a Chinese copyist to assist in preparing the various lists of terms for publication.

PROSPECTUS.

Mr. Fryer laid on the table the draft of the portion of the prospectus referred to in the minutes of the meeting of 31st October. He explained that he had been kept waiting for the Chinese names of the various books of the series, as well as of the writers. He also required the subscription list, with the Chinese names of subscribers, and of the various agents appointed at the ports and inland stations. Without these data he had been unable to proceed further with the work. Dr. Williamson promised to supply these names as far as possible, and it was hoped that a prospectus in Chinese and another in English would be ready shortly.

ACTING SECRETARY.

It was arranged that during the absence of Dr. Williamson in England, all communications respecting the work in hand should be addressed to the Treasurer, the Rev. Wm. Muirhead.

MINUTES.

A proposal from Dr. Williamson that the minutes of the meeting should be published was agreed to. The meeting was then brought to a close by prayer by the Rev. W. Muirhead.

Law Reports.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 25th March.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq.

R. (Robert John Brown) *v.* John Scott.

Refusal of Duty.

The prisoner, who was a seaman on board the O.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Deucalion*, was charged with refusing duty on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March.

Prisoner admitted the offence.

Captain Brown said that he was master of the *Deucalion*, and that she would leave to-day.

The prisoner refused to return on board.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

INQUEST.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE IN SHANGHAI.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Shanghai General Hospital before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. H. T. Allan, E. Byrne and J. M. Cory, to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of George Euright, who died in the institution about three o'clock on the previous afternoon.

After the body of the deceased had been viewed by the Coroner and the Jury,

John McGinley, a citizen of the United States, sworn, said that he recognised the body shown to the jury as that of Enright. He had known the deceased about three years and nine months. He had been with him on board the U.S.S. *Ashuelot*. Deceased shipped at Hongkong. He had told him that he belonged to England, having been born at Maidstone in Kent. Witness did not believe that the deceased had ever seen America. Deceased was on board the *Ashuelot*, an American man-of-war three years and was discharged last June. He never seemed to know anything about America to judge from his conversation. He spoke with the accent of a Londoner, not with any American accent at all. The witness thought deceased was about 28 years of age, as near as he could judge. He shipped as "landsman extra," and he got rated as "first-class fireman." Witness was discharged more than three years and-a-half ago from the *Ashuelot*. Deceased joined the *Ashuelot* a year before the witness was discharged from her. After witness was paid off from the *Ashuelot*, he remained about eighteen months ashore. Then he shipped in the *Monocacy* and remained about a year and ten days, and he had now been ashore over a year. Witness and deceased had been together nearly all the time since deceased had been ashore, living in the same house. As to the circumstances of his death, he did not see anyone strike the deceased. Between one and two o'clock the morning before last, he was in the next house to that in which the occurrence happened. He went there because some little noise was made at the house he was stopping at. The lady at the house he went to laughed at him and told him to sleep there. She wanted to go and see some sick person. In the room he went to he could hear all that passed in the house he had left. He heard a noise in the house as if two men were quarrelling or jostling each other. He heard deceased say, "For God Almighty's sake do not; I have had enough; I'll chin-chin you and may the Lord bless you! The other man said, "Get down on to the bed where you belong." From what he heard he judged that the deceased got his head under the bed to save his face from blows. He had begged five or six times of his assailant not to touch him. Neither of them had the key, and it could not be found for some time. They got outside the door, and the other man said, "You have got something now," or words to that effect. Brenan said he was going on board ship. Then the deceased said, "You have hurt me bad; go, and may God bless you, I am done for now." Brenan then went away. The other man's name is Brenan. He is a marine on board the *Monocacy* at present. Brenan came into the house with witness about nine o'clock in the evening. In the house there were the deceased, John Devanney, Brenan, Robert Brown (he thought the name was) and Mary Berry. She came in for a little time but afterwards went into her own house and went to bed. He did not hear any fighting while she was in the house. He could not tell exactly the time she left the house as he went to bed himself. There were no blows till witness had gone to bed. The house has only one room upstairs, and one down. He went to bed in Mrs. Berry's house; he had been ordered out of the house by John Devanney. The witness was sick and turned in upstairs (where the occurrence happened) and so could not entertain the people in it. He went to Woosung Road to see if he could get a bed. The houses were shut up there. He met a policeman, and asked him the time. He thought the time was half-past one. He walked with the policeman on his beat as far as the gate-way to the Court. He stopped there about ten minutes, when a jinricsha boy and another boy came there after Mrs. Berry. She gave him the key and told him to go upstairs and sleep. When he went there a short time elapsed before he heard any noise. When he heard the voices he could distinguish them because he had been in company with all the men before. He recognised the voice of the man who spoke to the deceased. It was Brenan's. When witness left the house there was no sign of quarrelling; there were then Brown, Brenan, Devanney, and the deceased. They were sitting talking in a comfortable and social way. Devanney is the man that owns the house. Witness was living there as a guest. He had been a shipmate for a long time with Devanney; the deceased and Brown also lived there. No one else lived there, but there were several who used to come there to get a drink or something to eat if it was ready. Witness supposed Brenan came up to have a chat; witness had a chat with him till he had to turn in because he felt sick.

By a Juror—The deceased and Brenan were only slightly acquainted. Witness did not think that there had ever been an angry word between the two men. He heard Brenan "allow" that the deceased had stowed away a bottle of gin. He heard it as he lay in bed in the next house. Brenan told the deceased that he thought he was a thief, and that he was imposing upon the old man Devanney. The deceased said he did not know where the gin was, and that he did not take it.

By the Coroner—The last he heard of the whole disturbance was after the deceased got clear of his opponent. He heard him at Devanney's door down-stairs, begging him "for God's sake" to let him in. He made noise enough to wake any man but he was not let in. When witness went to Mrs. Berry's house he went upstairs and the quarrel occurred upstairs in the house he had left. The two men found the key to open the door to get out. All four men were together in the room upstairs. When deceased came back in about a quarter of an hour he kicked at the house-door but could not get anyone to let him in; the door was then fast. The deceased said he was in pain. Witness did not see the deceased until next morning about 10 o'clock (on the 30th) in the same house where the row took place. Witness had been to the Hospital to see the doctor about himself. When he returned to the house he saw deceased lying on the bed. He was vomiting and seemed to be suffering from pain. Witness asked him where he had been, and deceased said the man gave him a place to sleep in who lived two or three doors above the house. Witness asked him what would be the best thing to do, and suggested trying to get into the Hospital through the police. Mrs. Berry said she would go and tell Mr. Stripling. She went, but Mr. Stripling did not come immediately. After waiting about an hour witness and a man named Wheeler put the deceased in a jinricsha and brought him to the Hospital. Witness thought that was after three o'clock. He did not hear deceased say anything after he left the house. On the stairs he said "Oh God! Oh God!" Witness did not stay at the Hospital long as he went to make a report to the Police; he met Sergeant Skinner. He came back to the hospital, and the deceased was then dead; he was told that he had died fifteen minutes after having been brought there.

By a Juror—He thought the accusation of stealing the gin was the beginning of the row. The deceased seemed to be trying to beg for mercy all the time. The deceased shouted "Police! Murder!" several times. He recognised the voice as that of the deceased.

By the Coroner—There was gin in the room before he left the house. There was a second bottle of gin sent for which he thought was the chief cause of the trouble. During the scuffle the deceased was all the time begging for mercy. He was satisfied that Brenan was the man who was assaulting him. Witness was not asleep during the time that the deceased was away from the house. He thought he could hear Brown's voice outside the window on the street. When he saw the deceased in the morning he seemed to be in great pain all over, but especially in the lower part of his body. When witness left the house all the men were "chock-full" of liquor. Brenan seemed to be the soberest man in the crowd; he seemed to be very well capable of taking care of himself.

By a Juror—The house is in a small court about two streets distant from the Hospital.

By the Coroner—When witness went to the house in the morning there were there the deceased, Brown, and Devanney and the Chinese "boy." The "boy" could not get in when he came in the morning. Witness kicked at a bureau to wake Brown who got up and let the "boy" in. When he and Brenan went into the house he said "You will excuse me this evening for I am sick." He said that was all right. He thought the cries of "Police! Murder!" were what woke up Mr. Brown.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday morning, when the enquiry will be resumed at the British Consulate, the Coroner informing the Jury that a *post mortem* examination would be held in the afternoon.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Extracts.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

(The Economist.)

The German and Austrian papers and one or two German statesmen are never tired of affirming that the Austro-German alliance is in no way a menace to Europe, because other Powers will be gladly admitted into the co-partnership, and of suggesting that other Powers should avail themselves, without delay, of the present excellent opportunity. As it is certainly not intended to invite Russia to join the league, and as France is not expected to offer herself, the "other Powers" must of necessity be Great Britain and Italy, and it is not impossible that invitations to join the co-partnership have been addressed to both. This is strongly believed as regards Italy, where, however, popular feeling may be too hostile to Austria to allow of such an invitation being accepted, and it must be thus far true of England, that her adhesion to the league would be welcomed with great pleasure. Indeed, one "inspired" German journal even goes the length of saying that it is England's duty to adhere to it, and that the only way of preventing an European war is for Great Britain to guarantee Belgium, Luxemburg, and Switzerland, thus preventing any violation of their neutrality. As Germany would certainly enter France by way of Metz, and has thus no temptation to cross Belgium or Switzerland, this would be virtually a guarantee against France only, and the whole weight of this country would be thrown on the German side as completely as if we had entered the alliance. As English statesmen are not fond of such alliances, and the English public has not considered any such combination possible, such an invitation would deserve no attention, but for the well-known facts that the Ministry is essentially and even passionately anti-Russian, and that Lord Salisbury hailed the Austro-German alliance with indecorous enthusiasm as "glad tidings of great joy." He would, there is little doubt, see Russia and Germany at war with a certain pleasure, and be very much inclined in such an event to prevent France from seizing that moment to recover her lost provinces. Animated by such feelings, the Foreign Office might be persuaded, if not to enter into the alliance, which is, of course, most improbable, at least to coquet with it until French susceptibilities were seriously wounded. We wish, therefore, to point out how very grave a mischief any serious difference with France would at this moment inflict upon this country and the world.

There can be no doubt that the good understanding between France and England, which has now reigned for so many years, has been of the greatest advantage to Great Britain. It has virtually released us from all fears of invasion, and has enabled us to carry out our own policy in every part of the world, unhindered by any necessity for watching the only Power which without warning could address to us a serious menace. No other possessing the necessary strength at sea is near enough to assail us without sufficient preparation. The friendship of France has thus been of the highest value both to Government and people, by setting all their energies free for other work than defence, and by producing that sense of permanent security so invaluable to a commerce like ours, which, covering the globe as it does, needs, above all things, exemption from sudden and unexpected alarms. We do not think any of our readers of any politics will question this; but they may not see that the good understanding is, at least, equally valuable to Europe. For one thing, it prevents any temptation to threaten or disturb France as a power in a state of isolation. If England and France were at variance, Germany would have only to make certain concessions to Russia, such as were made before 1870, to be able to deal with France alone, Austria being neutralised by her large German population. That is not a temptation which should be held out to the Court of Berlin, and that it would be held out is evident from the eagerness with which Prince Bismarck pressed Egypt upon this country, his motive evidently being to create a severance between Paris and London which it would take a long time to heal. A new war between Germany and France would be greatly to the advantage of the world, more especially at a time when another French defeat might be followed by the political effacement of France for a generation. It is equally inexpedient to isolate France so completely as to compel her statesmen, if they wish to retain any freedom of action at all, to rely on Russia. A Franco-Russian alliance is not good for Europe, while it might be most mischievous for this country, which might then indeed have much reason for its otherwise exaggerated dread of Russian power and designs. With Russia in Central Asia, France and Russia in Egypt, and France in great force in Indo-China—whence every port in India might be threatened—the situation of the British Empire would indeed be serious, and the condition of Indian finance more hopeless than ever. It is indeed difficult to adequately describe the embarrassments which such an alliance would involve for us in Turkey, where we should be instantly powerless; in Egypt, where the joint protectorate would become impossible; in India, where we should at once be forced to maintain a powerful fleet; and in China, where England and France habitually act together to maintain endurable order.

Above all, a quarrel between England and France would be injurious to the world by dissolving the only solid mass of power which remains on the side of freedom, of the rights of the smaller States, and of the general body of ideas accepted as distinctively "Western." The very moment such a quarrel had occurred, the three Emperors, with their military Courts, would be the potential masters of the Continent and could, if they only came to a private understanding, make almost any redistribution of territory and populations that they pleased. Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and the small States of the Balkans would lie absolutely at their mercy—a mercy which might not in all cases be extended. We say nothing of Turkey, of which the three Emperors could certainly dispose, or of Asia, in which Russia might obtain large concessions, but confine ourselves to the regions bordering upon Central Europe, and within reach by the armies of the three Powers by land. That is not a position in which Europe could be considered safe. Yet it is one which might easily arise if France were unfortunately inspired with such a distrust of England that it would be impossible for their statesmen on an emergency to act heartily together. We regret to believe that symptoms of such distrust have manifested themselves among certain French statesmen since Lord Salisbury's indiscreet utterance. Any project of joining or appearing to join the Austro-German alliance would give ground for serious alarm, as likely to terminate an *entente cordiale* which has been and is the best guarantee that Europe shall not go suddenly and violently wrong, and that no project of wide or general distribution of territory shall be seriously entertained.

A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE PENDING CRISIS.

The following article appears in the *Japan Mail* of the 13th inst. translated from the *Choya Shimbun*.

When it became generally known that Ch'ung How, the late Chinese Ambassador to St. Petersburg, had concluded a treaty of alliance with Russia, the public mind was thrown into a state of anxiety. Opinions were uttered in all directions, and great attention was directed toward the question, because the alliance concluded between Russia and China gave rise to an idea among the public that it must have resulted from the Eastern Question, or otherwise from the Loochoo controversy. However, according to various reports received from different directions, it appears that the Chinese Government do not approve of this treaty of alliance with Russia, and that consequently difficulties will arise regarding the Kuldja question, and war will, without fail, then break out between Russia and China. Ah! but a few months ago we much regretted that a secret treaty of friendship had been concluded between Russia and China, but at the present moment, we state war is about to break out between these two countries. How wonderful is it that the change, regarding the position of affairs, is so rapid.

When Ch'ung How was ordered to Russia as Chinese Ambassador, what special powers and instructions were entrusted to him we cannot yet tell, but judging from the fact that he has absolutely concluded a very important treaty, it is then quite clear that the Chinese Government invested him with full powers for that purpose. Then, having once so authorized him, if the Chinese Government should now decline to affirm the treaty he has concluded, we should then feel perplexed at such a movement on the part of the Chinese Government. A report informs us that Ch'ung How, being an influential character in China, is always envied by other dignitaries, and although by the treaty with Russia which he has recently concluded the district of Kuldja has been restored to the Chinese Government, a part of it still remains in possession of Russia. However, Ch'ung How having consented to several treaty clauses regarding the recovery of the above-mentioned district, which did not meet with the approval of Sa So To, the Governor-General for the new territory, and Li Hung Chow, the majority of Chinese dignitaries all shared in this opinion. Thus disapproval became the general opinion in the whole Government of China, and the young Emperor was compelled to pass a very heavy sentence upon his late Ambassador. * * *

From other quarters we hear that Ch'ung How was punished according to a long-standing law in China, which holds that any public functionary, who shall lose any part of the district under his charge by war, flood, &c., &c., shall be degraded forthwith. Prince Kwang has been so reduced from his office on four occasions, but in every instance he was restored to his former state after the expiration of a few days. Under these circumstances it is therefore not unreasonable to expect that in Ch'ung How's case the same rule will be followed, and that in a short time, he will be restored to his former rank.

Let us now, for the purposes of argument, take the above-mentioned report as true; then we find that the Chinese Government are now about to take warlike measures, and to decide the question as to Kuldja by a contest with Russia in Central Asia. On the other hand, Russia being a great and powerful nation, will not submit to be hoodwinked by the Chinese Government, and will certainly demand, under force of arms, that the treaty which their Ambassador has concluded should be followed out. Thus Russia is like a fierce tiger which will not recede, — and we opine that the Chinese Government are well aware of this fact—and knowing such, if they do not carry out the treaty, we then see that the members of the Government all insist upon war. Let us now suppose the latter opinion to be true, then it seems likely that the Chinese Government, after punishing Ch'ung How, would approve the treaty, and if such should be the case, the relations between Russia and China at the present day are not critical.

However, as we have already said, the reports that are now current among the public are the only two which we have mentioned above, but in our point of view, we see that there is something more beside the above-mentioned reports. What is it? It is the interference of England. Now the treaty which Ch'ung How concluded at St. Petersburg, being a treaty of alliance, it would afford a great advantage to Russia as far as political relations are concerned, but it is quite certain that England, always the opponent of Russia, would suffer damage from it.

Let us now judge the case from what has taken place in the past:—England and Russia, as regards Turkey or Afghanistan, have never been in such active rivalry as of late. Therefore, when the English Government succeeded in gaining the friendship of Turkey, Russia declared war against the latter, and when the Russian Ambassador 'stirred up' Afghanistan, England made war upon that country. Was such not the case? Therefore, the alliance between Russia and China would certainly be much more injurious to England than the fact of the Russian Ambassador having 'stirred up' Afghanistan. This being the case, how can it be possible for the wise Prime Minister of England, Lord Beaconsfield, to remain quietly putting his hands in his pockets without participating in these affairs? Judging then from these circumstances, it would not be entirely inconsistent to believe that the English Government might have instructed its Minister in China to persuade the Chinese Government to cancel the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

treaty of alliance concluded between Russia and China, and if so, we see the reason why the Chinese Government are punishing Ch'ung How. We therefore cannot yet tell for certain whether the relations between Russia and China will be settled in peace or result in war.

THE "HANKOW" IN GREAT PERIL.

The Colonial Line steamship *Hankow*, 3,000 tons, with passengers from Sydney, New South Wales, for London, was signalled off the Lizard on the 8th February in a disabled condition. Telegrams were immediately sent to Falmouth, and two small tugs went out to her, took her in tow, and were reported making for Plymouth. A heavy gale prevailing, considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the steamer. Between midnight on the 8th and early next morning, guns were fired and rockets sent up from a large vessel which was then seen lying at anchor about two hundred yards outside the Breakwater, and in dangerous proximity to the artificial reef. At this time the southerly gale which had been raging for several hours was at its highest, a tremendous sea was running, and the position of the vessel was perilous in the extreme. Her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, which is lying at anchor in the South, observing the situation, signalled for assistance, and it was then ascertained that the vessel was the *Hankow*. She was known to have on board a large general cargo, several packages of mails, and fifteen passengers, including the officers who recently navigated the gunboats to China. She left Sydney on 12th Dec., and had, it seems, a fair passage up to 3rd Feb. when she lost the whole of her propeller. She was then thirty-five miles off Oporto. She proceeded under sail, a general signal of "Engine broken down—I am disabled" being kept flying. The only vessel spoken which could render any assistance was the *Limehope*, s.s., from Newcastle with coals for Bombay. She was asked to take the *Hankow* in tow, but the captain of the *Limehope* finding the *Hankow* was a good sailer declined to break his voyage by returning with her to England. The weather continued fine until the 8th, when a gale set in. Tolerably fair headway was however being made when she was joined by the Falmouth tugs, but they were far too small to render any material assistance. They arrived off Plymouth Sound shortly before midnight when a fierce gale was raging. The tugs attempted to tow the *Hankow* inside the Breakwater but failed and were compelled to leave her entirely to her own resources. She thereupon commenced to drift upon the Breakwater. Two of her anchors were let go. The alarm guns brought out a couple of tugs from Plymouth, and shortly afterwards two Government tugs went out. The gale was blowing so heavily however that nothing could be done till later on this morning, when the Government tugs attempted to take her in tow, but failed. Several times the *Hankow* struck heavily on the Breakwater protection shoal, and as the gale continued to rage with unabated violence, the position of the vessel was viewed with increasing alarm. So dangerous did the situation become that the lifeboat was launched and towed into the Sound. At about mid-day the lifeboat was towed alongside the *Hankow*, and was employed in conveying hawsers between the steamer and the tugs, and after considerable trouble the *Hankow* was taken in tow. One of her anchors was then weighed and the other shipped, and in another hour she was safely moored within the Breakwater. The extent of her damage is not important.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ARMIES OF JAPAN AND CHINA.

A condensed report of a long conversation between General Grant and a newspaper writer, the subject of which was the comparative development of prominent Eastern nations, was published in the New York *Herald* of November 9th, 1879. We find in it the first direct announcement of the General's opinion respecting the military establishments of Japan and China. Of the latter he spoke thus:—"It is very inferior; the tactics in use are those formerly according to regulation in the armies of England and America, but the arms are cast-off and rejected weapons, of a very inferior quality, of the American and European nations. The Chinese do not possess the soldierly quality common to civilised peoples." The General added that "at a public reception given to him by the Viceroy at Tientsin, a military display constituted one of its features, which gave him an opportunity of forming a judgment as to the quality and bearing of the soldiers. He did not believe the Chinese people to be in any sense a military people."

When asked to give, in addition, his impressions as to the soldierly qualities of the Japanese, he answered with equal frankness but in a far different tone from which it will be readily seen that his anxiety to avert all chance of warfare between the two Empires was in no degree due to apprehension on Japan's account so far as her warlike capacity is concerned. He said: "I witnessed a very fine military review in Japan, and I must say that I have never seen in any country a more thoroughly martial exhibition. The Japanese make good soldiers. The army is thoroughly drilled and disciplined, is well armed with arms of modern invention and precision, and in all respects is equal to those of European nations. The Japanese people are light in weight, but they are very muscular and possess iron constitutions. I was informed that for a single day's march a distance of eighty or eighty-five miles could be accomplished by a Japanese soldier, carrying the accoutrements which weigh about twenty-five pounds. Besides this, the rations furnished to the Japanese soldier for one week do not exceed in quantity that furnished to the American soldier for one day. You will readily perceive the advantage such an army would have in the marching incident to compaigning. A force of ten thousand of these Japanese troops, armed as they are and disciplined as they are, could march three thousand miles through China as a hostile or invading force without meeting successful resistance."

QUICK PASSAGES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

(China Mail.)

The P. & O. steamer *Kaisar-i-Hind* has just made a splendid run from Shanghai to Hongkong and the achievement has naturally recalled to many the similar and varied performances of other steamers both in past and later years. The *Kaisar* left Shanghai (and in this case it may mean Woosung) at 6.10 a.m. of the 19th, arriving here at 2 p.m. yesterday, the 22nd. This gives her a passage of 55 hours and 50 minutes if from Shanghai Wharf; and if from Woosung, an hour or less must be added to the 10 or 12 miles. It is difficult to obtain reliable figures regarding similar performances in past years. Some fabulous stories exist as to the passages made by steamers when they held the monopoly of rapid intelligence now absorbed by the telegraph; but it is exceedingly difficult to obtain authoritative figures. The P. & O. Co. possess such traditions, the *Aden* having been credited with some marvellous runs; but of these we cannot speak with certainty. Most of those who interest themselves in such matters regard the old *Lyeemoon* as the champion of fast travellers between this port and Shanghai; but the achievements of this pretty model are almost as hazy as those of her compeers. It is said that she made the round trip on one occasion in 6 days 7 hours, but as it is not known how long she stayed in Shanghai, the record is comparatively worthless. We have the authority of a former officer in that craft for saying that she came down from Shanghai to Hongkong in either 54 or 56 hours. This was about twenty years ago; and many fast trips have been made since then. The *Fohkien* is credited with having done it in 62 hours, from wharf there to buoy here; while the *Suwonada* is said to have run down in 59 hours. There is no doubt that the French mail steamers until lately had the monopoly of rapid runs from Shanghai to this port; and it must be conceded that they have made better time Homewards than the P. & O. for many years, until now, when the acceleration of the mails has given the English company the ground for increased speed. During the last few years the Messageries have over and over again made the run from Shanghai to this port under 60 hours, and the *Peiho* lately accomplished the distance in 56 hours, the same time as that now claimed for the P. & O. mail steamer. It is satisfactory to know that the public mails are conveyed with comparatively few accidents at so great a rate of speed; and there is no reason, so far as we can see, why this acceleration should not go on *ad infinitum* until distance almost disappears.

Advertisements.

RANSOMES and RAPIER, Engineers, London and Ipswich, Makers of the

MATERIALS and MACHINERY for

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY; also for all kinds of

HEAVY RAILWAYS; also for

PRIVATE RAILWAYS, or

PIONEER RAILWAYS.

SPEED, TWENTY MILES an HOUR.

ENGINE, Tender, Break, and

CARRIAGE all in one.

PRICE £420.

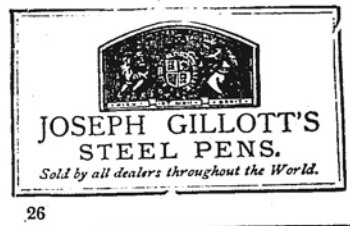
RAILS, Sleepers, &c., £420 per mile.

FULL PARTICULARS on APPLICATION to

RANSOMES and RAPIER, 5, Westminster-chambers, London, S.W.

REMUNERATIVE RAILWAYS, for New Countries, with some Account of the First Railway in China. By RICHARD C. RAPIER, Member and Telford Medallist Inst. C.E. With numerous Illustrations, Photographs, Estimates, and Schedules. London, E. and F. N. Spon, Publishers, 46, Charingcross.
58

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



26

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
9ap-80 o-a-f 46 10th Oct., 1879.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 27TH MARCH, 1880.

IMPORTED	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	871½	871.50	106	127.20	..	..	27	27.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	4	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct from importing vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	875½	875.50	106	127.20	..	..	27	27.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	25½	25.50	37	44.40	48	57.60	..	..

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Wenchow.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
RE-EXPORTED.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Ch.	Wg. Pls.
Malwa	164½	164.50	91	91.00	37½	37.50	76	76.00	116	116.00	104	104.00	..	..	71	71.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	660.00
Patna	6	7.20	2	2.40	..	..	7	8.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25.20
Benares	12	14.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12.00	..	..	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	32.40
Persian	11	11.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	5	5.00	10	10.00	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	41	41.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	193½	197.10	97	97.40	41½	41.50	87	88.40	131	133.00	114	114.00	..	..	84	86.20	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	749	753.60

NOTE.—Re-shipped from shore to Receiving Vessels—3 chests Patna=Piculs 3.60.
Re-Exported from shore to Chefoo—10 chests Benares=Piculs 12.00. To Ningpo—2 chests Patna=Piculs 2.40. 3 chests Benares=Piculs 3.60.

FREIGHTS.—*Mary Whitridge*, American ship, 862 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 22 lay days, $3.60 per ton of coal; *Jumna*, British brig, 344 tons, same voyage, 14 lay days, $3 50 per ton of coal; *Batavia*, British barque, 367 tons, same voyage, 14 lay days, $3.65 per ton of coal; *Orestes*, British steamer, 1,323 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, despatch, $2.75 per ton of coal; *Alexander Newton*, British barque, 308 tons, Newchwang to Hongkong, 19 lay days, $0.45 per picul.

OPIUM.—							
Receipts of Opium since last report	MALWA,	949	Chests.	BENGAL,	307	Chests.
Stock on the 18th ultimo	,,	6,108	,,	,,	2,175	,,
Total...	,,	7,057	,,	Total... ,,	2,482	,,
Deliveries since the 18th ultimo	,,	1,302½	,,	,,	366	,,
Present Stock	,,	5,754½	,,	,,	2,116	,,
Against Stock same time last year	,,	1,869½	,,	,,	2,768	,,
Inrease	,,	3,885	,,	,, Decrease	652	,,

SILK.—We quote the following from Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.'s circular:—At a decline of Tls. 5 per picul Continental buyers have been fairly busy during the fortnight, their purchases being chiefly confined to the chop and market No. 4 class of Tsatlees. It is worthy of note that Blue Elephant seems at last to be coming nearer to its proper level; London quotations for the chop are wired at 3d. per ℔ below the general run of market 4, such as Dancing Bear 2, Red Peacock and similar silks, and the prices quoted for the outgoing mail as given below indicate a recognized falling off in quality, which has been apparent, actually, almost since the excitement of season 1876-77. Common grades of Tsatlees are difficult to be found except at Tls. 315 @ 320 (14/2 @ 14/5), market No. 5 may be quoted Tls. 335 @ Tls. 345 (15/1 @ 15/6), green sorts of Kahings are all but cleared out of stock, white sorts are in moderate supply, and anything below Tls. 320 (14/5) can only be met with by chance, some medium 9 × 12 moss has been put in the book at Tls. 300 (13/6), and a few settlements of yellow silks are reported at Tls. 227½ (10/4) for Szechong and Tls. 295 @ 300 (13/4 @ 13/6) for Minchu.

Re-reels continue in good demand for the American market; the Silkmen's profits in chop descriptions especially have doubtless been satisfactory and continuous throughout the season.

The following are the quotations:—

For the French mail.

	Per picul.	Per lb. Ex. 5/2½ & 12 %
"May-fong" Elephant	Tls. 385	= 17/3
K.F.S. Beautiful Woman, No. 2	Tls. 385	= 17/3
Buffalo, No. 2	Tls. 382½	= 17/1
Cat and Bee "Chay-ling"	Tls. 377½	= 16/10
Double Deer, Nos. 1 and 2	Tls. 360 and 350	= 16/1 and 15/8

For this mail.

	Per picul.	Per lb. Ex. 5/2½ & 12 %
Pagoda, No. 2	Tls. 385	= 17/3
Mountain, Nos. 1 and 2	Tls. 382½ and 377½	= 17/2 and 16/11
Red Peacock	Tls. 380	= 17/0
Blue and Yellow Elephant	Tls. 375 and 360	= 16/10 and 16/2
Gold Plum Tree	Tls. 377½	= 16/11
Gold Stork	Tls. 370	= 16/7
Gold Elephant	Tls. 357½	= 16/0
Black Lion, No. 4	Tls. 370	= 16/7
Red Peony Flower	Tls. 370	= 16/7
Yacoonlay's "Kin-fong"	Tls. 315	= 14/3
Middling 9 × 12 moss	Tls. 300	= 13/7

Stocks we estimate at 6,000 bales, although perhaps the figure is a slightly high one, no allowance having been made for the return of silk inland for the purpose of re-reeling. Natives assert that barely 5,000 bales of all kinds are on hand.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 31st MARCH, 1880.

PIECE GOODS.—A decidedly better feeling now exists in the market owing to the Northern dealers from Tientsin and Chefoo being purchasers to a fair extent; finding their markets there getting bare they have at last pinched up courage enough to buy some goods, but it must be said their tactics have been partially successful for they have not paid up to the prices ruling last month. Owing to the Easter holidays, and the unwillingness of importers to give way, the sales from first hands are not large, but they do not represent the amount of business done, as speculators native and foreign seized the opportunity of getting cash for their goods and readily met the demand, at first taking lower price than were ruling before, but latterly getting a recovery. The demand has run principally on medium 8¼-lbs. Shirtings, heavy Shirtings English and American, 7 and 8-lb. T-Cloths, White Shirtings, and Drills English and American, with a few Woollen goods. The Newchwang steamers are coming back now, but do not as yet bring many orders although that market has not been so far left quite as bare as Tientsin. News from Japan is not encouraging, native quotations are low and Exchange is also, consequently very few goods can go from here.—The strs. *Gleneagles*, *Meath*, *Orestes* and *Agamemnon* have arrived from England.

Grey Shirtings.—Sales from first hands reported are 30,000 pieces Two-Feather at ₮1.83, Beaver at ₮1.75, Pagoda at ₮1.68, Red Buffalo at ₮1.69 and One-Feather at ₮1.64, Horse at ₮1.64, Two-Lion at ₮1.63, Black Cock at ₮1.57½, Warrior at ₮1.48, Watch at ₮1.40, Large Eagle at ₮1.37½ and Cock at ₮1.35.

Besides these, however, a fair amount of goods have been taken by shippers from the native dealers; prices are in some cases rather lower, but at the last are firmer, and the Auctions which have been small also show firmer rates. The demand has run principally on good medium cloths, but common goods have latterly been taken for Newchwang.

9.12-lbs.—Sales reported are 3,750 pieces of Red Star at ₮2.47½, Red Stag, and Three-Fish at ₮2.25, Le-tai Hong (mildewed) at ₮1.96 Black Railway at ₮1.93½.

A steady demand exists, but prices show no signs of further improvement.

6 and 7-lbs. have not been enquired for 500 pieces 7lbs. Black Pagoda are sold at ₮1.36.

T-Cloths, 7-lbs.—Sales are reported of 21,000 pieces of Eye at ₮1.40, Blue Lion and Flag at ₮1.36, Green Stag E F D at ₮1.31½, Buffalo at ₮1.30, Stag Y X at ₮1.28, Green Lion and Flag at ₮1.27, Warrior, and Two-Lion at ₮1.25.

Large resales have been made by the native dealers, who were generally willing to accept one to two candareens less to get out of the old purchases, at the last prices however are decidedly firmer again, and chops that were wanted realised high prices, such as Horse and Jockey at ₮1.34; the quality most asked for is between ₮1.30 to ₮1.40.

8-lbs.—Sales given are 5,700 pieces of Blue Mandarin at ₮1.70, Blue Stag at ₮1.65, Tree at ₮1.47½, and Warrior at ₮1.51.

Common qualities have been much enquired for, and prices generally are strong.

White Shirtings.—Sales have been made of 5,000 pieces of Horse Head at ₮2, Kung-ping Stag at ₮1.97, and Arrow at ₮1.82½.

There is a moderate enquiry, and prices are steady.

Drills.—Sales of English are reported say 9,000 pieces of 15-lbs. Eye at ₮2.65, 14-lbs. Two-lion at ₮2.05, and Dragons at ₮1.95 to ₮2.00.

There has been quite an active demand, at first resales were made at a loss, but latterly prices have strengthened, and the drop has nearly been recovered. 750 pieces Dutch Drills realised ₮2.50.

In American, sales have been made of 260 bales Globe at ₮3.05 and 450 bales of Joss at ₮3, whilst retail sales of Massachussetts and Joss realised ₮3.05 and 3.02½. The Tientsin men have at last made up their minds they must begin, and send up most of the above shortly. Stocks at Tientsin must now be getting pretty bare, but buyers are afraid to invest to any extent, fear of political troubles being given as the chief reason.

Sheetings.—A small sale of 300 pieces Indian Head at ₮3.15, and a few lots of damages at ₮3 to 3.05 for Massachussettes are all the sales reported, and the last news from the North is considered more favorable for Drills than these goods, 1,600 pieces Lion chopare just reported as sold at ₮3.

Of English 15-lbs. 8,000 pieces Dragon, and Stag were placed at ₮2.25 to 2.30, and there is an active enquiry at the close.

American heavy Shirtings continue in active demand at advancing prices, 1,000 pieces Nashua R were placed at ₮2.85, and 1,400 Joss X X X at ₮2.82½.

Jeans.—Nothing further is reported in English, but 750 pieces American Beaver have been sold at ₮2.57½.

Fancy Cottons have not been active, a good many Turkey Red Cambrics were sold at Auction at firmer prices, 500 pieces Dyed Brocades, Feather chop, were placed at ₮2.56, and 500 pieces Gentian at ₮2.60, 120 pieces 22 in. Black Velvets at 18 candareens, and 120 pieces 26-in. Velveteens at 21 candareens.

Woollens.—Camlets have been in better demand, and prices at Auction are 5 candareens to 1 mace higher, the Northern buyers being in the market. Long Ells are still quiet. A reaction has taken place in Spanish Stripes and prices at Auction have improved. Of Imitation Russian Cloth, 500 pieces were sold at ₮21.25. Figured Orleans are dull, 1,200 pieces Sycee chop were placed at ₮3.15. Plain Lustres continue out of demand.

AUCTIONS OF WOOLLENS.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
Yuen-Fong, 25th inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pcs. ₮	11.97½/12.02½	12.05	11.27½/30	.....	.....	.....	11.57½	12.72½	.....	.....	11.25	...
Sales, pcs...	80	20	60	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	190
,, G.G. per pcs. ₮	12.07½	12.12½	11.32½	.....	.....	.....	11.55	.....	13.00	.....	11.32½	...
Sales, pcs...	80	30	60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	200
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pcs. ₮	6.31	6.01	.....	.....	.....	6.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	40	40	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	100
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. ₮	0.55¾	0.56	0.55	.....	0.51¼		0.52¼	.....	.....	0.52¼		...
Sales, pcs...	66	12	30	.....	6		† 6	.....	.....	6		126
Kin-Ming, 30th inst.												
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. ₮	12.45	12.50	11.62½	11.80/5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	50	20	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	100
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. ₮	6.19/21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	160
Lasting, Lion per pce. ₮	.....	.....	10.30	10.2[illegible]/5	10.98/9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	20	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	80
,, Elephant p. pce. ₮	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. ₮	0.58	.....	0.54½	0.56.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	24	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	48
E-wo, 31st inst.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pce. ₮	12.20/3	12.04	11.40	11.69/70	.....	.....	11.59	12.66	Magenta. 11.20	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	60	40	30	20	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	...	180
,, W.C.D. p. pce. ₮	11.50/7½	.....	10.43	.....	10.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	70	.....	30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	110
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. ₮	6.11	5.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.22	6.00	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	...	160
Sp. Stripes ,, p. yd. ₮	0.55/5¼	0.55/5½	0.53.7/9	0.53¾	0.51.1	.....	0.58½	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	90	18	42	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	168
Miscellaneous.												
Sp. Stripes, Horse p. yd. ₮	0.53¼,3¾	0.53¼,3¾	0.51.7	.....	50.9/1.7	0.50/0.3	0.49½ 50/50.6		49/50½	0.50.8/1	0.50½	...
Sales, pcs...	144	18	72	.....	* 18	‡ 18	† 18 18		† 2¼	18	¶ 12	360
Medium Cloth per pce. ₮	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...

Russian Cloth (damaged)—Indigo, Green, Scarlet, and Gentian, ₮19.75 to 20.75 ..... 90 pcs.

† Half Magenta. * Half Indigo. ‡ Half Ash. ¶ Half Purple.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

"*Nis Kee.*"—24th instant—

	Clock, 2/3¼-lbs.	Dragon, 2½/2.10-lbs.	Green Joss, 2¾-lbs.	Joss, 2¾-lbs.	Fisherman, 2/2¾-lbs.	Beaver, 2/2¼-lbs.	Tea Pot, 3¼-lbs.	Fish, 2.14-lbs.	Sun, 2/2½-lbs.	Total.
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—	₮1.42½/57	₮1.55½/56¼	₮1.49	—	₮1.40¼/60½	₮1.41¾/8½	₮1.52	₮1.46¼	₮1.37¼/40½	
Sales, pcs.	635	320	80	—	1,610	240	140	400	267	= 3,692 pcs.

TURKEY RED T-CLOTHS—Jar 4.3-lbs. at ₮2.75¼ ..... = 250 ,,

"*Yuen-fong.*"—25th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs. Lie Eagle (damaged) at ₮1.28¼ to 1.30—250 pcs. ..... = 250 pcs.
9.12-lbs. Man and Gun at ₮2.20 to 2.20¾—1,000 pcs.; 10-lbs. ditto at ₮2.21½ to 2.21¾—1,000 pcs. ..... = 2,000 ,,
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. Camel at ₮1.06 to 1.06¾; 6-lbs. ditto Man and Gun at ₮1.27½—650 pcs. ..... = 2,200 ,,
6-lbs. Camel at ₮0.85 to 0.86¾—1,000 pcs.; ditto Horse (part damaged) at ₮0.85 to 0.88½—1,750 pcs. ..... = 2,750 ,,

"*Tseang-tae.*"—29th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs. Red Cormorant at ₮1.68½ to 1.69—250 pcs.; Black Cormorant at ₮1.46¾ to 1.47½—250 pcs.; Red Pagoda at ₮1.77¼—250 pcs.; Red Lion at ₮1.30¼—250 pcs.; Green Cat at ₮1.30¼—250 pcs. ..... = 1,250 pcs.
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. TTX at ₮1.30 to 1.30¼ ..... = 500 ,,
WHITE SHIRTINGS—No. 100 at ₮1.55¾ ..... = 100 ,,
JEANS—8-lbs. Black Cormorant at ₮1.54 ..... = 120 ,,
VELVETS—22-in. Black at ₮0.17.65 ..... = 60 ,,

"*King Ming.*"—30th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8¼-lbs. Red Ram at ₮1.79¾—250 pcs.; Green Lion at ₮1.61—450 pcs.; Peacock at ₮1.33¼ to 1.33½—550 pcs. ..... = 1,250 pcs.

"*E-Wo.*"—31st instant—

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—Ship 2½-lbs. at ₮1.40 ..... = 200 pcs.
WHITE SHIRTINGS—Blue Dragon (damaged) at ₮1.91 to 1.94½ ..... = 100 ,,

SUNDRY AUCTIONS—

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—Jar 2½-lbs. at ₮1.54; Man and Horse 2½-lbs. at ₮1.45¼; Ship 2½-lbs. at ₮1.52 ..... = 700 pcs.
GREY SHIRTINGS—9.12-lbs. (damaged) Black Railway at ₮1.90 to 1.94¼ ..... = 1,050 ,,
6-lbs. ,, Stag at ₮0.97½ to ₮0.97¾ ..... = 1,500 ,,
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. ,, Butterfly at ₮1.32 to 1.32¾ ..... = 200 ,,
AMERICAN SHEETINGS— ,, Horse at ₮2.75 to 2.88¾ ..... = 560 ,,
CHINTZES— ,, At ₮0.91 ..... = 120 ,,

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.				
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs.	per piece	1.0.8	@	1.1.8
7-lbs.	,,	1.1.8	,,	1.5.3
8¼ to 8½-lbs.	,,	1.3.1	,,	1.9.2
Dewhurst XX	,,	1.9.4.	,,	.....
9 to 9¾-lbs.	nom.	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.4.0
best quality	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.6.5
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed	nom. ,,	1.5.2	,,	1.6.9
60 reed	,,	1.5.7	,,	1.8.0
64 reed	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.8.5
64 reed best	,,	1.8.5	,,	2 0.5
66 to 72 reed	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
best	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.7.0
AMERICAN DRILLS—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.	,,	2.9.5	,,	3.1.0
AMERICAN JEANS—				
30 yds. 30 in. 6¼ to 8-lbs.	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.5.7½
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.5
ENGLISH DRILLS—				
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.	,,	1.9.8	,,	2.1.0
best	nom. ,,	2.2.5	,,	2.5.5
ENGLISH JEANS—				
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.	,,	1.5.5	,,	1.9.0
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—				
40 yds. 40 in. 14 *a* 16-lbs.	per piece	2.1.5	,,	2.3.5
DUTCH DRILLS—				
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.5
DUTCH JEANS—				
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	1.6.0	,,	2.0.0
T'-CLOTHS—				
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary	,,	0.9.2	,,	1.0.0
7-lbs. ,, ,, ,,	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.1.8
7-lbs. ,, Mexican	,,	1.2.2	,,	1.7.0
8 *a* 8¼-lbs. 36 in.	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.7.5
XX and best	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.9.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. to 32 in.	per doz.	0.4.3	,,	0.5.5
Brown, 28 in.	,,	0.4.3	,,	0.4.5
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	per piece	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in.	nom. ,,	1.6.0	,,	1.7.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in.	nom. per piece	3.8.0	,,	4.2.0
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.4.0
Blue	,,	1.1.8	,,	1.2.3
Brown	nom. ,,	1.2.0	,,	1.3.5
Scarlet	nom. ,,	1.3.0	,,	1.5.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs.	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.6.0
VELVETS, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.1.7	,,	0.1.9
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.1½	,,	0.1.3½
26 in.	,,	0.1.5½	,,	0.1.8
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	per piece	0.6.5	,,	0.7.0
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
41 in.	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 *a* 32	per bale	$2 0.0	,,	$6.0.0
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted	per yard	0.5 0	,,	0.5.8
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS	,,	0.7.0	,,	1.0.5

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.				
BROAD CLOTH	per yard	1.2.5	@	1.6.0
CAMLETS—				
English, *SS*, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted	per piece	11.2.5	,,	12.2.5
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.	,,	5.6.0	,,	6.5.0
Assorted	,,	5.2.5	,,	6.2.5
LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in.	,,	8 0 0	,,	11.0.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.	,,	3.8.0	,,	7.5.0
,, LUSTRES, Assorted	nom. ,,	2.7.0	,,	3.2.5
ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.5.5
Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.	,, nom.	3.0.0	,,	3.3.5
Metals and Sundries.				
JAPAN COPPER—Slabs	per picul	15.2.5	,,	16.0.0
,, Ore	,,	4.5.0	,,	14.8.0
QUICKSILVER	,,	46.0.0	,,	47.0.0
TIN PLATES—14 × 10	per box	6 5.0	,,	7.0.0
STEEL	per picul	3 2 0	,,	3.4.0
Bamboo	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.5.0
TIN, Fong Hing	,,	23.5.0.	,,	.....
Quang-dia	,,	22.0.0	,,	.....
Fok Chok	,,	23.0.0	,,	.....
HOOP IRON	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
PIG IRON	per ton	16.0.0	,,	18.0.0
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 *a* 14	per picul	4.3.0	,,	.....
,, ,, 11 *a* 21	,,	4.4.0	,,	.....
,, ,, 15 *a* 25	,,	5.2.0	,,	5.6.0
IRON—Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best	per picul	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.5.5
M.M. Crown	,,	2 4 0	,,	2.5.0
Belgian	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.0
Flat and Round	,,	2 4 0	,,	2.6.0
Do. Belgian	,,	2.4.0	,,	.....
LEAD, common brands	per picul	4.6.0	,,	.....
L B	,,	4.7.0	,,	4.7.5
SUGAR—Black, common	per picul	2.9.0	,,	3.3.0
,, Formosa	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.6.0
White, No. 1	,,	6.5 0	,,	6.7.0
,, No. 2	,,	6.2 0	,,	6.3 0
,, No. 3	,,	5.4 0	,,	5.7.0
Candy	,,	8.2.5	,,	8 8.0
PEPPER—Black	,,	7 2.0	,,	8.0.0
White	,,	10.0.0	,,	13.0.0
RATTANS—Common	per picul	2.2 0	,,	2 6.0
Good to fine	,,	3.0.0	,,	4 0.0
Best	,,	4.5.0	,,	5 0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces to the picul	per picul	2.3.0	,,	2.5.0
6 & 7 ,, ,, & inf.	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.7.0
SANDALWOOD, South Sea	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.7.5
Timor	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.6.0
Malabar	,,	16.0.0	,,	19.0.0
WINDOW GLASS—				
Large	per box	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Small	,,	2 5 0	,,	2 7 0
KEROSENE—Devoe's	per case	1.3 5	,,	1.3.7½
COTTON—Shanghai	per picul	10.4.0	,,	15.8.0
FLINT STONES	,,	0.4.0	,,	0.5.5

METALS.—The Nail-rod Iron market is not active, Chinese being more ready to sell than to buy; 2,000 bundles Belgian were placed at ₮2.30, but on the other hand Chinese resold 4,000 bundles "to arrive" at ₮2 25. Lead is still declining, about 500 tons have been sold, beginning at ₮5.80 for L.B., but falling to ₮5.70, and also ₮5.60 for common chops. Tin Plates are firm and scarce.

KEROSENE OIL.—Large sales have been made "to arrive" at ₮1.36, and for hard cargo ₮1.37 has been paid to a fair extent.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

April 1, 1880.

Arrivals:—(Since our last report)—March 25th, British steamer *Gleneagles*, from London, &c.; British steamer *Meath*, from London, &c.; 26th, British steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, &c.; 28th, British steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, &c.

Departures:—(Since our last report)—March 26th, M.M. steamer *Djemnah*, with the French mail, &c.; 27th, British steamer *Deucalion*, for London viâ Swatow; 30th, British barque *Dartmouth*, for London.

The P. & O. mail steamer *Gwalior* takes about 183 bales of Silk, and about 100 tons of Tea.

Exchange.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 1¼d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2¼d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 2⅜d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 2⅜d. On Paris, Bank, 6.48; Private, 6.61. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 304½ to 305½. Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 304½ to 305½ On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 26⅞ per cent. disct. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent. disct. Bullion, Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tls. 188.75 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.15 per 100 taels Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.30 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,480 per tael.

SHARES.

Shanghai, 1st April, 1880.

The Banks having been closed during the Easter holidays, business has been very quiet.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—No business has been done in this stock. Our quotation of 58% is nominal. Shares changed hands in Hongkong last week, at 57% premium.

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.—A forced sale was made on the 20th ultimo at ₹94. This drop caused a demand, and business was done on the 30th at ₹98. There are buyers at this rate, while shares are held for par.

Shanghai Gas Co.—The Report and Accounts for 1879 were presented to the Shareholders and passed at a meeting held yesterday. The net profit for the year was ₹35,120.93, equal to 23.4% on capital. Out of this 2 dividends of 5% were paid, absorbing ₹15,000, and ₹9,411.26 were written off for depreciation. The Depreciation Fund now shews a credit balance of ₹29,669.59, of which ₹6,000 have been placed on deposit for a year, with the Company's Bankers. Buyers offer ₹130 for shares, while holders ask T135.

China Traders', North-China, and *Union Insurance Society's* shares, are obtainable at present quotations.

Chinese Insurance Co.—The Report and Accounts for 1879 have been published. The Working Accounts shews a profit of $2,880.22 only, after paying losses for the year, amounting to $202,608.25, 12% interest to Shareholders, and Working Expenses. The Reserve Fund stands at the same figure as last year, namely, $100,378.44.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—The market is quiet, with buyers at $800, and exchange 72⅝.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Business has been done at $225.

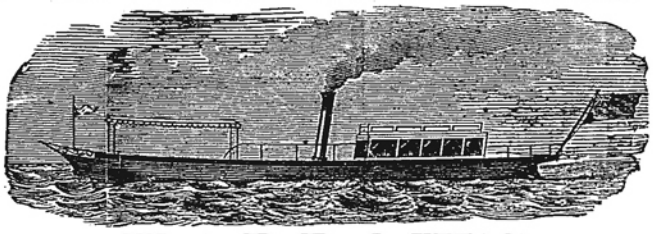
SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report.			Last Dividend, &c.		Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$125	$125	$1,500,000	$25,451.20	31 Dec. 79	* £1	17 Feb. 80	58% premium.
Steamer Companies.									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	₹100	₹0.50	.....	.....	31 Dec. 79	Return of T. 2 on capital.	19 Jan. 80	8.35 nominal.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	₹100	₹100	₹74,464.81	₹24,135.84	31 Dec. 79	† 6 %	26 Mar. 80	110 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	₹100	₹100	.....	.....	.....	2 %	26 Jan. 80	125 nominal.
China Shipowners' Association	1,000	₹100	₹100	.....	.....	.....	1st year	.....	.....
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	₹500	₹500	.....	₹2,397.85	31 Dec. 79	* 2 %	12 Jan. 80	230 ex div.
Pootung Dock Co.	950	₹100	₹100	.....	₹752.03	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	13 Jan. 80	86
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	₹100	₹100	₹20,669.59	.....	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	19 Jan. 80	130
Compagnie du Gaz	500	₹100	₹100	₹8,356.06	₹9.51	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	20 Feb. 80	141
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	$500	$343,049.26	$60,878.32	30 Apl. 79	18 %	31 July 79	1,450
North-China Ins. Co.,	1,000	₹2,000	₹600	₹100,000.00	₹392,738.57	30 June 79	₹15.13	16 Jan. 80	1,150
Union In. Society of Canton	500	$2,500	$500	$317,527.73	$83,769.45	31 Dec. 78	† $191.90	1 May 79	1,450
Yangtsze Insurance Association	1,200	₹350	₹350	₹403,214.37	₹9,723.76	31 Dec. 78	* 6 %	19 Jan. 80	730
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$100,378.44	.....	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	9 Jan. 80	300
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	$1,000	$200	$701,842.00	$222,282.72	31 Dec. 79	† $43 p. sh.	3 Mar. 80	800
China Fire In. Co., Limited	4,000	$500	$100	$368,267.00	$90,585.66	31 Dec. 79	† 12 %	4 Mar. 80	225
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	₹100	₹100	₹15,000	₹2,220.63	31 Dec. 79	* 7 %	10 Mar. 80	145 ex div.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	₹ 28,700.00	₹ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	nominal.
Do. 1873	₹ 21,000.00	₹ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	
Do. 1875	₹ 42,800.00	₹ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	
Do. 1878	₹ 24,000.00	₹ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	₹109
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	₹ 17,000.00	₹ 25.00	,,	30th June.	₹ 15
Do. Preference do.	₹ 5,362.50	₹ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	₹ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£110
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105½
Do. do. 1878	₹ 1,949,500	₹ 500	8 %	April and October.	₹520

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.

(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

3ap-80 29 o-a-f

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER

To the Queen and Royal Family,

And by Special Appointments to

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia,
The Maharajah of Burdwan,

AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

BENSON'S

WATCHES, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from £2 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S

CLOCKS—for Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall or Shop. Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

ARTISTIC ENGLISH CLOCKS, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit any style of furniture; also as novelties for Presents. Made solely by BENSON. From £5 5s.

BENSON'S

GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals; Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie* as supplied to Members of the Court, and other Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—

25, OLD BOND STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

32 21ap-80 19th April, 1879.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*,&c.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

34 May 27th, 1879.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the
Highest amount of nourishment
In the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself,
Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar,
The bane of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
More closely resembles
Healthy Mother's Milk
Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD,
Always ready for use.
Saving Mothers and Nurses
Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS
Contains all the elements
Necessary for the Growth,
Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

o-a-f alt 4se-80 5

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

2ju-80 36 3rd June, 1879.

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.